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Established

U.S. Cabinet Reportedly Given A Tough Presidential Warning

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 21—President Carter, concerned over the growing public perception that he is a weak chief executive, looked grim as he laid the low down to his senior aides and Cabinet members.

"Once a decision is made," a senior aide quoted Mr. Carter as saying, "I will not tolerate opposition or unenthusiastic support from people involved in that decision."

Now, if a Cabinet member speaks out in contradiction to a Carter policy, the aide said, "I would expect to see him called into the Oval Office. And if he does it again, I would expect to see him on the street."

Mr. Carter's lecture, delivered during sessions held Sunday and Monday at Camp David, was an extraordinary departure from his normal style of soft-pedaling any criticism of subordinates. It represents part of a White House effort to exert more control over the Cabinet and make agencies and departments more responsive to the President's policies.

The weekend meeting at Camp David was the first since Mr. Carter has held with his Cabinet and senior aides since he entered the White House, and what transpired has been cloaked in unusual secrecy. Only Attorney General Griffin Bell has spoken for the record thus far and most of those who attended have been reluctant to talk about the meeting.

Blunt Lecture

Although the aide emphasized that Mr. Carter solicited and listened to criticism of his presidency from Cabinet members, it was clear that Mr. Carter lectured both aides and Cabinet members in unusually blunt terms about their obligation to support his policies and programs.

"The President gave us a going over in good style. It was friendly, but exceedingly frank and lasted about 45 minutes," Mr. Bell said.

Plans for implementing Mr. Carter's new approach to the presidency were drawn up by senior political aide Hamilton Jordan.

In the past, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr., and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris have been criticized by White House officials for acting in contradiction to White House policies.

However, Mr. Carter went around the table in his criticism at Camp David, citing cases in every department where he felt his policies had been undercut. "The President must have gone to some pain to collect all the examples," an aide said.

Mr. Carter also warned the Cabinet about supporting his budget, said the aide, who quoted

ed the President as saying, "You have the responsibility and if you have anyone who is undercutting me in the budget, I'm going to call you up and expect you to do something about it."

The lecturing did not come easy for Mr. Carter, said an aide who also was on his staff when he was governor of Georgia.

"He's got so much self-discipline that he thinks everyone else ought to just do the right thing and not have to be told what to do. But he found in Atlanta, and he's finding here, that everyone's not as disciplined as he is and every now and then he has to do some ass kicking as preventative medicine if nothing else."

More Political

On another matter Mr. Carter indicated that to strengthen his presidency, he will be more political in the future, granting or withholding favors in accordance with whether members of Congress support or oppose his policies.

He has been criticized frequently for failing to use his political powers to strengthen his presidency.

Mr. Carter, according to the aide, emphasized that he wants Cabinet members still to be directly responsible to him, not to White House staff members. But he said that he wants better coordination of their efforts with White House policies and programs.

Mr. Bell, who is from Georgia and has known Mr. Carter for many years, said that in lecturing the Cabinet, the President was "as strong and determined as I've ever seen him." And Mr. Carter himself described his session with the Cabinet as "candid, intimate and brutal" during a meeting with Democratic congressional leaders, according to Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.

Critique Session

Both Mr. Bell and Charles Kirbo, Mr. Carter's confidant who attend the Camp David sessions, had met two weeks earlier to hear a critique of the Carter presidency by several advisers to former presidents.

That meeting, arranged by Mr. Kirbo and Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's international trade representative, was characterized by blunt criticism of the Carter presidency, according to several participants.

Among those attending were James Rowe Jr., a member of former President Franklin Roosevelt's "brain trust"; Harry McPherson Jr., and Lloyd Hackler, who served in the Johnson White House; Lloyd Cutler, who was active in the Johnson administration; and Clark Clifford, former defense secretary and adviser to presidents for three decades.

The consensus, according to one source, was that Mr. Carter was in bad political shape and



President Carter

that part of the problem was that he had given away too much power to the Cabinet and was not getting the support he needed from high-level officials.

"There seemed to be general agreement that Mr. Carter made good decisions," he said, "but that he did not build consensus for his decisions and did not reach out for a broad enough spectrum of advice."

Mr. Carter has been repeatedly criticized for not bringing in non-Georgians of broader background into his inner circle of advisers. Six of his seven senior White House aides are Georgians, although Mr. Carter just announced the appointment of Democratic party activist Anne Wexler to the senior staff. She currently is deputy under secretary of commerce.

Harry McPherson, now a Washington attorney, said of the Kirbo-Strauss meeting: "As Washington lawyers, we had among us a good deal of experience with various administrations and we talked from that perspective about the things they could do to extend their reach."

"Those things include enlarging the circle from which they draw advice around the country and improvement in their relationship with groups that have supported Democratic administrations in the past."

Los Angeles Times

A South Korean 707

Russians Fire on Airliner, 2 Dead in Forced Landing

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Two passengers were killed and two injured yesterday, when Soviet jet fighters fired at a South Korean passenger jet in Soviet airspace and forced it to land. President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said today.

But a State Department spokesman said that 13 persons had been injured, two seriously.

Mr. Brzezinski, who did not elaborate, said that he did not know the cause of death or the nationalities of the victims. But Japanese sources said that one of the victims was a Japanese citizen.

In Moscow, U.S. Embassy officials said that the Soviet government has offered to permit a U.S. civil aircraft to pick up the passengers and crew in Murmansk, 230 miles north of the landing site.

An embassy spokesman said that no response was made to this invitation and denied that the United States was playing a middleman role in the incident.

U.S. Informed

U.S. sources in Moscow said that U.S. officials were informed by the Russians that the Boeing 707, which landed on a frozen lake, suffered "some damage."

No Americans were reported aboard the plane, which had been bound from Paris to Seoul, with a refueling stop in Anchorage, Alaska.

Japanese sources said that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin was keeping visiting Japanese Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa informed on the incident.

They said that the Russians told Mr. Nakagawa that the pilot, after being intercepted by warplanes, tried for two hours to avoid landing before he was forced down on a frozen lake near the town of Kem, 600 miles north of Moscow and 150 miles east of the Finnish border.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry said today that its information indicated that the plane made an emergency landing after it violated Soviet territory, but "not deliberately."

Tass said that arrangements were being made for the passengers and crew to leave the Soviet Union. A Korean Airlines spokesman said that an aircraft would arrive tomorrow in Helsinki to pick them up.

Orders Not Followed

"Fighter planes of the Soviet anti-aircraft defenses intercepted the violator," Tass said. "In nighttime conditions, using revolutionary [maneuvers] of the planes and on-board lights, they repeatedly issued orders to the intruder to follow them in order to land at some near-by airfield. The plane, however, did not respond to these orders and landed on a lake."

The announcement made no mention of casualties.

Airline officials in Paris said that the plane carried a South Korean crew of 13 and 97 passengers—35

Koreans, 51 Japanese, five French, two British, two West Germans, and two believed to be Chinese.

There was no explanation of why the plane entered Soviet airspace, but U.S. administration officials said that radar reports seemed to confirm the intrusion.

In speculating about how the Soviets may have forced the landing,

an administration official, who asked not to be named, said:

"If a plane enters U.S. airspace you tell the plane to land, if it is far enough in. If it doesn't follow your instructions, you may shoot it down."

A special meeting of the National Security Council was convened

last night soon after Mr. Carter was informed of the incident, associate White House press secretary Jerrold Sechster said.

U.S. officials attempted maintain contact with the Soviet and the Seoul governments, which do not maintain diplomatic relations, and to play down the their involvement in efforts to locate the plane.



Soviet militiaman frees Mrs. Irina McClellan (left) and her daughter after they attempted to chain themselves to the U.S. Embassy fence in a protest in Moscow. Soviet authorities refused to allow transmission of photo and it was flown to Frankfurt for dissemination.

Appeals to Government

Moro Family Presses for Deal

ROME, April 21 (AP)—The wife and children of former Premier Aldo Moro today appealed to the Italian government to negotiate the freedom of the kidnapped politician. But the ruling Christian Democratic party's chief parliamentary allies urged rejection of the Red Brigades' demand for release of jailed terrorists in exchange for Mr. Moro.

Premier Giulio Andreotti's government, which has refused so far to deal with the kidnappers, made no immediate comment on the plea. Meanwhile, the Cabinet was meeting to discuss an ultimatum received from the kidnappers yesterday.

In a statement, the family urged the government to "take a realistic attitude and declare availability to ascertain terms" for his release. And Mr. Moro's wife, Eleonora, is said to have appealed personally to leaders of the government and the Christian Democratic party, of which her husband is the president. Mrs. Moro, her son and three daughters had been publicly silent since the abduction on March 16. But they were reported to have urged the government privately to negotiate Mr. Moro's release.

Deadline Set

The Red Brigades, in a communiqué yesterday, said that Mr. Moro, 61, was still alive but would be executed unless the government agreed by 3 p.m. tomorrow to negotiate the release of "Communist prisoners."

Interior Ministry sources said that experts determined the authenticity of both the communiqué and of a photo demonstrating that Mr. Moro was still alive. The picture showed Mr. Moro with a copy of a newspaper dated Wednesday with the headline "Moro Assassinated?"

If Popolo, the Christian Democratic party newspaper, said that the picture was "evidence" that Mr. Moro was alive, and that "there exists no doubt about the authenticity of the message" that accompanied it.

Christian Democratic officials said that the party secretary-general, Benigno Zaccagnini, also received another letter from Mr. Moro last night, but they refused to disclose its contents. They said that the signature appeared to be genuine.

Mr. Andreotti and other leaders of the government party had met until 2 a.m. discussing the situation, but there was no word of any decision. They have rejected repeated appeals from Mr. Moro to exchange him for jailed terrorists, contending that they were made under duress.

Press reports today said that Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga

threatened to resign if the government bowed to the terrorists' demand.

The Communists, Social Democrats and Republicans, three of the six parties making up Mr. Andreotti's parliamentary majority, called on the government to continue to reject the kidnappers' demands. The "state cannot compromise on principles and laws on which the national community and civilized living rest," said a statement from the Communist party, which the ultra-leftist Red Brigades denounce for cooperating with the Christian Democrats.

Rubens, 9 Other Works Are Stolen in Florence

FLORENCE, April 21 (AP)—Thieves climbed down through a skylight on a rope ladder and stole the Rubens Anaspeptides "The Three Graces," and nine other Flemish works from the Pitti Palace last night, police reported today.

Gallery officials estimated the value of the stolen paintings at more than \$1 million.

It was one of the most sensational of a wave of thefts that have plagued Italy's public and private art collections in recent years. Police said that it was the first theft at the Pitti.

The theft was discovered when custodians opened the gallery this morning, police said. They said that the thieves used a staircase from a courtyard to reach the roof

The Social Democrats said: "Democratic institutions cannot enter into a pact with those who spill blood on the streets day after day."

Some of Mr. Moro's friends and some intellectuals and churchmen reportedly have urged the government to relent, and some small political factions left of the Communists also have asked the government to negotiate. Il Popolo said that "we hope and want that a way out could be found," and that "every possible attempt" should be made to save Mr. Moro's life. But



Mrs. Eleonora Moro

the newspaper took no stand on dealing with the kidnappers.

The ultimatum spoke of "hundreds of Communist prisoners in the concentration camps of the imperialist state" but did not specify how many must be released. Nor did it specifically demand freedom for the 15 Red Brigades members, including founder Renato Curcio, who are on trial in Turin. An estimated 400 leftist extremists are in Italian jails, serving terms for arson, murder and other crimes of violence. They include about 150 members of the Red Brigades, Italy's most active urban guerrilla organization.

After copies of the photograph and the ultimatum appeared yesterday in Rome, Milan, Turin and Genoa, authorities halted the hunt for Mr. Moro's body in and around Lake Duchessa, in the mountains northeast of Rome.

A message Tuesday attributed to the Red Brigades said that Mr. Moro had been executed and that his body had been dumped in the lake. Yesterday's communiqué said that the message was manufactured by Mr. Andreotti and his "accomplices" as part of a "psychological war" to win public sympathy.

The Pitti Palace is visited each

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Britain Searching Desperately for Solution to Soccer Violence

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 21 (NYT)—During a soccer game between Brighton and Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday, the teams had to take refuge in their dressing rooms for 14 minutes while the police cleared courages, brawling spectators from the playing field.

Last month, a 14-year-old boy was wounded by a dart thrown by a supporter of a rival team during a game between Burnley and Oldham. It penetrated two inches into his skull, just missing his eyes.

Phil Parkes, the goalkeeper for Queen's Park Rangers, a London team, has been attacked by fans twice this season. One threw a knife at him, and another rushed onto the field and attempted to wrestle him to the ground.

After repeated riots at the home field of Millwall, a team from

southeast London, the Football Association, the governing body of British soccer, closed the place for two weeks. Other teams have been ordered to build wire fences to contain spectators.

Frequent Incidents

Almost every weekend for months there have been incidents in Britain—fistfights, arrests, broken fences. And the growing soccer hooliganism, as it is called, has spread to the continent as well.

After a match in Luxembourg last fall, British fans smashed windows and autos and started brawls in bars. Luxembourg said that it would never play Britain again. Two weeks ago, Liverpool fans returning from a match in Dusseldorf wrecked several cars, stole about \$20,000 worth of merchandise from the duty-free shop of a cross-chan-

Brawls, Riots Believed Reflective Of Growing Frustration Of Young

nel ferry and ran amok on two chartered trains.

The police and the soccer authorities have been searching desperately for an answer to the problem. Almost everyone believes it reflects the deep frustration among British working-class youngsters, but there is little agreement on how to proceed.

Stuart Hall, the director of contemporary cultural studies at Birmingham University, said:

"Unless one believes that a particular minority of football supporters are gripped or possessed by the devil every Saturday from luncheon onwards, there must be reasons for their behavior."

"Football hooliganism is only the last, or most recent, in a cycle of moral panics about working-class youth," he said. "The connection between football hooliganism of the '70s and the teddy boys of the '50s, the mods and rockers of the '60s and the skinheads of yesterday are very complex. But we ignore these sorts of connections at our peril."

"When we understand not only why our society produces such phenomena," he continued, "but why it also treats them in the brutal, shorthand and simplifying way that it does, and the role of the press in generating and keeping alive social reaction, we will be in a

better position to unravel the problem of football hooliganism."

When the Den, Millwall's field, was closed last month, the club's chairman, Herbert Burnage, complained bitterly about the action, which cost the club money and perhaps a victory or two.

"It strikes me that what the Football Association has done is given the hooligans the license to close down clubs," Mr. Burnage said. "We want to keep them out at Millwall, but we need help to do it. It's not easy to enforce, especially when the hooligans aren't punished."

Many Suggestions

Soccer commentators have all made suggestions. Michael Hart of The London Evening Standard proposed that all fans of visiting teams be barred, an extreme measure in a sport where supporters

frequently travel around the country. John Oakley of The Evening News proposed that those under 18 years of age be barred from matches unless accompanied by an adult.

In a debate on the problem in the House of Commons this month, Michael Brotherton, a Conservative, called for the use of corporal punishment on young offenders.

John Evans, a Labor member, urged more fences and a ban on the sale of alcoholic drinks.

But Michael Butterfield, chief executive of the National Association of Youth Clubs, said there was "little hope of combating football hooliganism if all we can think of is punitive measures."

"Until every inner-city area has facilities for children and young people to have kick-about areas and opportunities for play and ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Protests Press Treatment

Moscow Talks Broadened To Mideast, Troop Cuts

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union broadened their talks today to cover the Middle East and European force reductions, and U.S. officials expected Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's first meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to take place tomorrow.

Work also continued on a new strategic arms limitation treaty, the main purpose of Mr. Vance's visit, but few details were available on progress made.

U.S. spokesman Hodding Carter said, "I do not expect that all SALT issues will have been resolved on the basis of this visit to Moscow."

In talks this afternoon with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Vance raised as well the Soviet refusal yesterday to transmit news film and photographs of a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy by Mrs. Irina McClellan, 38, a Soviet woman who has been seeking to join her husband in the United States for four years.

The U.S. Embassy, with Mr. Vance's endorsement, protested today against interference with the newsmen. U.S. officials called the

Soviet action a violation of the 1975 Helsinki agreements on free exchange of information.

U.S. officials characterized the afternoon talks as a discussion and not one-sided. They declined to describe the mood of the session, but said that the 11 hours of U.S.-Soviet talks during Mr. Vance's visit so far have overall "been useful, good and business-like."

It was understood that the three hours of morning talks dealt mainly

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Spinks Faces

Drug Charges

Leon Spinks, recognized by the World Boxing Association as the heavyweight champion, was arrested in St. Louis today for driving without an operator's license and charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine after a search of his car revealed suspected drugs. He was released on bail.

It was the 24-year-old boxer's second brush with law recently he was arrested last month on traffic violations. Spinks is scheduled to defend the WBA heavyweight crown against Muhammad Ali in September. Story, Page 13.

Spain Communists Vote To Cut Ties With Moscow

MADRID, April 21 (UPI)—The Spanish Communist party formally broke ranks with the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement today. In a vote of 968-248, it struck the term "Leninist" from the party's label.

The vote was a major victory for 63-year-old party leader Santiago Carrillo over traditional Communists who adhered to the Kremlin line.

The vote meant that the bylaws of the Spanish Communist party will now say the party is "Marxist, revolutionary and democratic."

Until now, the party had called itself "Marxist-Leninist."

"We will become the first Communist party in the world that does not define itself as Leninist," the Madrid Communist chief, Simon Sanchez Montero, said in the last speech before the vote.

Eurocommunism Policies

But Mr. Sanchez said that the change will not mean a change in the party's political line, as it has already forged a new doctrine and practice of Eurocommunism.

The Spaniards made the decision despite a warning by the chief Soviet delegate to the congress, who told reporters: "The Spanish party's abandoning Leninism cannot please us."

Bangkok-Hanoi Flights

BANGKOK, April 21 (AP)—Thailand and Vietnam will operate flights between Bangkok and Hanoi for the first time beginning May 17, a spokesman for Thai Airways said yesterday.

Vorster Sharply Attacks Carter Policies in Africa

By Peter Osnos
and Caryle Murphy

CAPE TOWN, April 21 (WP)—South African Prime Minister John Vorster, speaking with unmistakable derision about Carter administration policy in Africa, said yesterday that he differs "profoundly" with the cool U.S. response to the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

In an interview, Mr. Vorster underscored the sharp disagreements that have marked South Africa's relations with the United States over the past year. He cited U.S. gestures towards a "dictatorship" in Nigeria and U.S. failure to act in the Horn of Africa as elements of a

policy that he said could destroy South Africa, which he termed "the one stable country in the subcontinent."

"Where I differ profoundly with the U.S. was the lukewarm way in which they welcomed the internal settlement. I think they were wrong in taking up that attitude," he said.

Mr. Vorster's remark indicated that the mission to southern Africa last week by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen left unresolved U.S.-South African differences on Rhodesia. He refused, however, to discuss the substance of the talks that Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen held with South African offi-

cials in a stopover at Pretoria. The United States and Britain had hoped to arrange an "all-parties" conference on Rhodesia, including guerrilla groups opposed to the settlement, but did not succeed.

Other top officials spoke even more bluntly about the widening breach between South Africa and the United States, once this country's most important ally.

'Unbridgeable'

"Our differences are so deep and fundamental that the gap is unbridgeable," said a senior official. "All we can hope for is a modus vivendi, or a point at which relations would not deteriorate further."

"You genuinely, sincerely believe that whites are the villains and oppressors, and blacks are the have-nots and oppressed. Ergo, whites must be removed and blacks must govern."

The latest irritants, as voiced by Mr. Vorster and others, were Mr. Carter's visit to Nigeria and Western positions in the talks on the future of Namibia, as well as the Rhodesia issue.

Mr. Vorster said: "There are ever so many African countries whose domestic policies are also very different from that of the United States... that have dictatorships, no press freedom or freedom of any kind, and apparently the U.S. government cooperates with these countries and has no quarrel with them. Nigeria is a case in point. So you can draw your own conclusion."

Other senior officials said that during his trip to Nigeria Mr. Carter had subordinated his concern for civil liberties to U.S. energy needs, because Nigeria is the second largest supplier of oil to the United States.

'Selective Morality'

Speaking of the administration's human rights campaign Mr. Vorster said:

"It certainly is a very selective morality, if there are any moral principles involved... Vance said in the case of the Philippines that American security interests demanded that you overlook certain things. Well, that blows the whole bottom out of your whole policy, if your policy is such a high moral one."

Previous U.S. administrations, while criticizing apartheid, had always maintained cordial ties to the Pretoria government. Mr. Vorster strongly suggested this is no longer the case, saying "It is clear to me that the present administration wants to prescribe to South Africa what its internal policies should be."

On one issue on which the United States and South Africa should be in close accord, the dangers inherent in the growing Soviet-Cuban presence on the continent, Mr. Vorster said: "It is a matter that perturbs me and should perturb each and every man concerned about peace in Africa."

But he derided U.S. declarations of alarm about Soviet-Cuban actions, most recently in the Horn of Africa. "At times it's very difficult to assess whether it's only words, as in the case of the Horn of Africa, I don't know that talking about it is going to put a stop to it. Certainly not when you are dealing with the Marxists."

Explaining why he felt the United States was now tilting so decidedly toward black Africa, Mr. Vorster said: "It is perfectly clear to me that whereas in the last century you had a scramble for Africa to get physical control... now it is a question of scrambling for the soul of Africa... for the votes and for the trade of Africa."

Mr. Vorster's manner was polite but extremely cold. He broke off the interview promptly at the end of the scheduled 30 minutes. Other top South African officials, however, lingered longer and were highly emotional in discussing the problems with the United States.

Many South Africans plainly attribute the change in U.S. attitudes toward them largely to Mr. Carter's convictions. "I get the feeling he wants to save my soul by burning me," one senior official remarked, "and that he will pray while he is doing it."

Harris was convicted and sentenced to die in connection with the stabbing death of a prison guard in 1974. Writers in Soviet bloc newspapers have described Harris, who is black, as a civil rights fighter who is being persecuted. Harris was serving five life terms for robbery at the time the guard was stabbed to death.

Man, 20, Guilty Of Calif. Deaths

SALINAS, Calif., April 21 (AP)—A jury convicted Harold Bicknell, 20, of the deaths of his grandmother, an aunt and two cousins, whose bodies were found with multiple stab wounds last August.

Bicknell was found guilty of four counts of first degree murder. Two 15-year-old friends of Bicknell also were charged with murder and will be tried later in juvenile court.

Police said that the victims had been stabbed between 16 and 41 times. Their bodies were found in the grandmother's home in Seaside, Calif., 80 miles south of San Francisco.

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Gen. Adrisi (right) with Marshal Amin at recent function of the Organization of African Unity.

12 Ugandans Reported Slain, Mistake Is Blamed

NAIROBI, April 21 (UPI)—Bodyguards for Uganda's vice-president killed at least 12 bystanders when they mistook a traffic accident for an assassination attempt, a Nairobi newspaper said today.

The newspaper, quoting sources in Kampala, said that the incident occurred Wednesday in Namanve Forest, about nine miles from the capital, where the limousine of the vice-president, Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, collided with a truck.

His bodyguards, believing an assassination attempt against Gen. Adrisi was in progress, jumped from their vehicles and began spraying bystanders with submachine-gun fire, the newspaper said.

Security forces arrested and questioned about 160 persons in the area and near the home of the truck driver, believing they had planned the incident, it added.

Gen. Adrisi, a career army officer and President Idi Amin's right-hand man, was reported flown to Cairo for treatment of multiple injuries from the crash.

Uganda has been unusually quiet in recent months and, according to foreigners and diplomats living in Kampala, there have been no reports this year of political arrests or killings.

Marshal Amin, whose regime is considered among the harshest in the world, has declared 1978 a year of reconciliation and love and has kept a low profile.

The last reported coup attempt against Mr. Amin was last summer.

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Parents, Priests Get Suspended Sentences

4 Convicted in German Exorcism Death

From Wire Dispatches
ASCHAFFENBURG, West Germany, April 21—West Germany's exorcism trial ended today in suspended sentences for two Roman Catholic priests and the parents of a young woman student who starved to death during grueling exorcist rites.

Convicted of negligent homicide were Josef Michel, 61, his wife Anna, 57, and the two priests who conducted the exorcism, the Rev. Ernst Alt, 40, and the Rev. Wilhelm Renz, 67. The court found them guilty of failing to provide the medical care that the prosecution said would have saved the life of Anneliese Michel.

The four were given conditionally suspended sentences of six months' imprisonment and ordered to share the costs of the proceedings.

Miss Michel, 23, died at her parents' home in the nearby Bavarian village of Klingenberg on July 1, 1976.

A Wuerzburg University theology student who believed she was possessed by demons after doctors failed to cure her of epilepsy, Miss Michel weighed only 70 pounds at her death after refusing nourishment and medical care.

In court testimony, the exorcists said the rites they performed on Miss Michel were intended to rid her of six demons, including the spirits of Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, Roman Emperor Nero and Judas Iscariot.

Using Miss Michel's voice, the Hitler demon identified himself by shouting "Sieg Heil," the exorcists claimed.

Exorcism Recorded

Two years after she died during the exorcism, the voice of Miss Michel has been reverberating through the courtroom—screaming obscenities at the ancient chants of priests.

The bizarre sounds have come from tapes recorded during 70 visits that two Catholic priests made to her Bavarian home. For eleven months preceding her death, they tried to drive away the demons that the woman, her parents and the two priests were convinced possessed her.

The trial has raised troubling questions for the church and churchgoers.

Miss Michel was, by all accounts, a deeply religious person raised by deeply religious parents.

As a teen-ager, she had occasional psychiatric care, and later developed a history of epilepsy, for which she was treated.

After four years of medical treatment, her condition and mental depression worsened. She and her

parents apparently became convinced that demons or the devil had possessed her, and the family turned to the church.

The diagnosis that she was possessed was first made by Father Alt, a local parish priest. Father Renz was appointed by Bishop Josef Stangl of Wuerzburg to carry out the rites of exorcism.

'Spiritual Sickness'

A series of doctors testified at the trial that Miss Michel died of a combination of epilepsy, mental disorders and an extreme religious environment that, in the words of Prof. Hans Sattes of Wuerzburg University, added up to "a spiritual sickness and heavy psychic disturbance."

Both priests told the court they remain convinced the woman was possessed, and that her death finally freed her. The parents also remain convinced that she was possessed, but not that she was freed.

Bishop Stangl has said that in the future he will only approve exorcism if the possessed person agrees to the presence of a doctor during the ritual.

Bishop Stangl, who was in contact a dozen times with the two priests via letters, was investigated by Bavarian state authorities, but they decided not to indict him or ask him to appear at the trial.

The bishop maintains his actions were all within church law. There, has still been some criticism, however, that the court was trying to protect the church hierarchy.

French Troops, Armor Reported On Way to Chad

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters)—France has sent heavy equipment and several hundred more troops to its former colony Chad this week to ward off Libyan-backed rebels, sources said today.

The sources said that 650 Foreign Legionnaires and paratroopers had left France in the past three days to join the 500 French soldiers and airmen already in Chad.

Twelve Transal transport planes today left the French Air Force base of Orange, near Marseilles, carrying armor and heavy equipment for the French forces in Chad, the sources said. French officials insist, however, that no new troop movement is under way.

This was the fourth time in 16 months that France has become directly involved in African conflicts by sending military assistance to friendly governments in trouble.

Sex Suit Is Lost By U.S. Woman

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—A federal judge has found a Detroit mortgage company and two of its executives not guilty of sex-discrimination charges brought by a woman who claimed she was fired because she deflected passes from her boss.

U.S. District Judge Ralph Freeman yesterday found the company, James T. Barnes & Co., the boss, Glenn Harris, and Mr. Harris's boss, Robert Zulcoski, not guilty of all charges.

"I'm not sorry that I went through with it," said Maxine Munford, 31. "I hope that it will give other women some incentive... and let them know there are certain things that they don't have to put up with." She had claimed that the two men and the company had subjected her to battery and intentional mental distress.

Lawmakers Name Secret Officer To Protest British Security Rule

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—An obscure army intelligence officer reaped unwanted notoriety today and sparked a debate over Britain's stringent laws governing security secrecy.

The officer began last night when four Labor party lawmakers referred in the House of Commons to a Col. Johnstone, a signals officer whose name was supposed to be an official secret. British editors then were faced with the decision of whether to defy the Department of Public Prosecutions by publishing and broadcasting the colonel's name. Most of them did.

The officer was the state's chief witness in a court hearing last November that committed two journalists and a former corporal in the Royal Signals Regiment to stand trial on charges of revealing state secrets.

He was named in open court only as "Colonel B," allegedly on security grounds. But his name was made known to the trio's defense lawyers and it has since been published in small, leftist publications, despite the court order banning such publication. Charges of contempt of court are being brought against journalists.

The Labor lawmakers were angry over the secrecy surrounding the court proceedings and over the secrecy laws in general. Pressing for a debate on freedom of the press, they deliberately uttered the colonel's real name in the Commons chamber. Some of their colleagues gaped in shock. A member of the opposition Conservative party shouted "disgraceful."

One of the four, Christopher Price, told reporters that he named "Colonel B" to draw public attention to "the serious threat to press freedom that surrounds the whole case." Britain has perhaps the most comprehensive secrecy legislation in Western Europe.

Diplomatic Furor Expected

Israel Settlements Getting New Push

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, April 21 (WP)—The earth-movers are at work on the occupied West Bank again, preparing ground for new Jewish settlers. As usual, the diplomatic repercussions are expected to make more noise than the diesel engines.

The area being cleared for prefabricated civilian housing is near Nebi Salah, about nine miles northwest of Ramallah on the road to Tel Aviv.

Because of the diplomatic furor, it is likely that settlement activity in the occupied territories generally will be curtailed, although such a policy probably will not be announced by the government. It is also likely that projects that were authorized six months ago, such as Nebi Salah, will go forward without interruption.

The United States has firmly maintained that all Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are illegal and an obstacle to peace. Israel says that Jews should be allowed to settle anywhere in the ancient biblical land of Israel, most notably in Judea and Samaria, the biblical names for the West Bank.

Arab Complaints

Local Arabs have complained bitterly that the land being cleared belongs to them, and reportedly they have produced documents showing that they have paid taxes on the land to Jordan. The Israelis, however, claim the land was always state-owned.

The Nebi Salah settlement cannot be considered a new venture, since it is one of six sites that the Israeli government approved in September as part of a compromise with the Gush Emunim (faith bloc), the nationalist organization dedicated to settling the West Bank territory captured from Jordan in 1967. Gush Emunim wanted 12 new settlements, and they were allowed to establish six.

The Nebi Salah settlement was among those which Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan discussed with President Carter in September. Mr. Dayan reportedly assured Mr. Carter that the settlements would be restricted to Israeli military installations for the time being. There was some disagreement afterward whether Mr. Dayan had said that this policy would remain in effect until the end of the year, or for one year.

Although Israel refused to halt settlements on the West Bank, the Israeli Cabinet decided in February not to begin any new settlements in the Sinai, which by then Israel had offered to return to Egypt in exchange for a peace treaty. The government said, however, that it would continue to beef up existing Sinai settlements. A recent Israeli television report said that 270 families would be moving into the northern Sinai in the summer. That would undoubtedly complicate relations between the United States and Israel.

Weizman Condition

Construction on the Nebi Salah site was about to begin early last month when Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was in the United States and Prime Minister Menachem Begin was about to leave Israel for his talks with Mr. Carter. In a telephone call to Mr. Begin, Gen. Weizman insisted that no land clearing operations start while he was in the United States. Gen. Weizman later denied that he threatened to resign, but he said that he "put his foot down quite hard."

But his objection was connected more to the fact that he was in the middle of delicate talks with the United States, rather than any objection to the Nebi Salah settlement, which had already been approved by the government. Last week, Gen. Weizman lifted the temporary ban and land clearing began.

In spite of the work on the Nebi Salah project, there is some evidence to suggest that Israel may be restricting its settlement policy in occupied territories. There has been a long-standing dispute between Gen. Weizman, who believes that settlement activity should be curtailed during negotiations with the Egyptians, and Agricultural Minister Ariel Sharon, who believes that

the occupied territories should be colonized as quickly as possible.

According to the authoritative newspaper Haaretz, the government recently decided to refer all decisions concerning new settlements to the Ministerial Defense Committee. Previously, the establishment of new settlements has been decided by the Cabinet, but other questions relating to settlements were within the purview of Mr. Sharon's Settlement Committee.

The newspaper quotes a senior government source as saying, "This is tantamount to a reduction in the powers of Ariel Sharon in the matter of settlements."

The prime minister's office denied that Mr. Sharon's authority had been curbed. But, since the Ministerial Defense Committee has representatives from all coalition factions, it is likely that the net effect will be to curb settlement activity and that Mr. Sharon has, in fact, lost ground.

It has been hinted privately that Washington and Cairo have been informed that Israel intends to go slow on settlements in the interest of peace, as long as negotiations are in progress.

Mr. Begin recently said that, because negotiations were an open-ended affair, that might take years. If he had made such a promise, and if Israel then wanted to go ahead with a new settlement, it would be tantamount to declaring that negotiations were over. Mr. Begin said, and Israel would never be put in a position of saying that negotiations were at an end.

Art Stolen In Florence

(Continued from Page 1)

year by thousands of tourists. It and Florence's other major gallery, the Uffizi, house some of the richest art collections in the world.

The Rubens work, acquired in 1650 by Florentine Cardinal Leopoldo de Medici, was the most valuable among the paintings stolen. Also stolen were four works by Cornelis van Poelenburg, two by Paul Brill, and two by Gaspare Vanvitelli, one by Pier Molyn the elder.

"The Three Graces" was insured for \$330,000 when it was shipped to Antwerp, Belgium, last year for an exhibition of Rubens works on the 400th anniversary of his birth.

"It is value of course is much higher than that insured," said Luciano Berti, superintendent of fine arts in Florence.

It was the fourth attack this month on European art works.

On April 3, a man slashed Nicolas Poussin's 17th-century painting "Adoration of the Golden Child" at London's National Gallery. Salvatore Borzi, 27, an Italian resident of London, was arrested and charged with causing criminal damage to the work. Officials said that the painting, valued at \$925,000, could be restored.

On April 5, a 31-year-old Dutchman, who claimed he was trying to draw attention to the plight of poor artists, sliced three gashes in a Van Gogh painting in Amsterdam's Municipal Museum. The man, who was not identified, was charged with willfully damaging the painting.

"La Berceuse," and later released from custody. Art experts there was a 90 per cent chance that the work, valued between \$425,000 and \$850,000, could be fixed.

On April 11, vandals smeared two paintings at the Stedelijk Museum in Frankfurt with a colorless paste that caused the oil to run. Experts were trying to determine whether they could restore the two damaged art works.

"Joyful Music," by 17th-century Dutch master Hals, and a 15th-century triptych by an unknown Spanish artist.

Other art thefts in Italy in the 1970s included two raids against the modern art museum in Milan and the theft of two masterpieces by Piero della Francesca and one by Raphael from the Duca di Salaparuta. The paintings stolen in Milan and Urbino were later recovered.

Violence: U.K. Worry

(Continued from Page 1)

venturous areas," he said, "we should not be surprised if they respond in ways that are unacceptable to society."

Taxpayers and merchants have protested to the government about the cost of the holliganism. Shops and pubs near the main soccer fields have to close on match days, and the hundreds of policemen who try to contain the violence, on foot and on horseback, are reported to cost between \$100,000 and \$250,000 a season in each region.

Last week the minister for sport, Dennis Howell, set up a committee to recommend countermeasures. It is headed by Sir Walter Winterbottom, former manager of the English national soccer team.

But, if the recent past is any guide, it is doubtful that any concrete action will result. As Sir Walter said last month, when three reports on soccer violence appeared almost simultaneously, "We are not really doing anything, so I would like to see stimulation to get on with some of these recommendations."

The March Of Snacks

COLOGNE, April 21 (AP)—To an effort to help needy children, a West German hotelier today announced what he claimed was the longest cold buffet in the world.

The 900-yard-long row of tables loaded with goodies will be strung along a highway tomorrow in Marienheide, a small town northeast of Cologne.

The organizers said the previous record of 800 yards for a cold buffet is held by the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Those waiting to file past the German snack row will be charged 10 marks (about \$5) each for as much as they can eat.

The proceeds will go to Aktion Sorgenkind, an effort resembling the March of Dimes in the United States.

Swedish Parliament Votes on Succession

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP)—The Swedish parliament yesterday voted in favor of female succession to the throne, clearing the way for Princess Victoria, born last July, to be the Swedish regent after her father, King Carl Gustaf, even if she has brothers.

Since the question is constitutional, parliament must vote in favor of female succession twice, with an election in-between. General elections will be held in September, 1979, meaning that the decision can not take effect until January, 1980, at the earliest.

Teachers Continue To Strike in Spain

MADRID, April 21 (AP)—A strike by more than 80

Would Require Court Order

Senate Passes Wiretap Curb

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday overwhelmingly approved a bill that would end the use of electronic surveillance in the United States without a court order.

By a vote of 95 to 1, the Senate passed legislation that would require federal intelligence agencies to obtain permission from one of seven federal judges before they could use electronic surveillance techniques in national security cases.

The use of electronic surveillance

in domestic criminal matters is already regulated under the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control Act. The new measure is the product of 10 years of debate in Congress, among the intelligence agencies and the public over whether the President has the power to use wiretaps, room bugs and other intrusive devices without court approval in cases where harm to the national security is suspected.

Several congressional sources said that the political future of the bill could be affected by court rulings on an espionage case brought by the Department of Justice last

January in which President Carter ordered a wiretap, a room bug, secret television surveillance and a search without warrants.

On Jan. 31, a federal grand jury indicted David Truong, a Vietnamese expatriate living here, and Ronald Humphrey, an officer for the U.S. Information Agency, on charges of espionage.

"Erode Support"

Congressional sources said that if the Supreme Court confirmed the President's power to order surveillance in the Truong-Humphrey case it "would erode support for electronic surveillance legislation."

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who was a co-sponsor of the bill, warned his colleagues that "the recent prosecution against Humphrey and Truong points out the need for this legislation." Sen. Kennedy said the bill would resolve the constitutional issues "and must be dealt with expeditiously."

A similar bill is expected to receive final mark-up by members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence and there is pressure to obtain passage during this session of Congress.

Under the terms of the Senate bill, a federal intelligence agency could only install electronic surveillance in the United States after a senior official, for example, the director of the CIA, had certified that the purpose of the surveillance was to seek important foreign intelligence.

The attorney general would have to make a finding that the requests meet the standards of the law, then a request for permission to install the device would have to be obtained from one of the judges. The panel would be appointed by the chief justice of the United States.

The standards of how long the surveillance could be maintained would differ depending on whether the target was a U.S. citizen, a foreign national or a foreign embassy or other installation.

Dissenter's Reason

The lone opponent to the bill in the Senate yesterday, William Scott, R-Va., may have spoken for widespread opinion among intelligence officials when he noted that he opposed the bill because it would inhibit counterintelligence activities.

If the bill were passed even after a Supreme Court ruling supporting the President's power in the Truong case, it would be the prevailing law, according to several legal experts.

Meanwhile, Adm. Stansfeld Turner, director of the CIA, told a House subcommittee that he believes he should have the power to recruit from among people in the news business if emergency conditions dictated it.

Adm. Turner testified at hearings of a subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which is investigating whether the intelligence agencies can properly use members of the media as undercover agents.

Adm. Turner issued a regulation last December that almost rules out recruiting accredited U.S. journalists, for pay or not, by the CIA. But the regulation left Adm. Turner the right to abrogate it if he saw fit.

4 Die in Blasts At Texas Plant For Munitions

CLEBURNE, Texas, April 21 (AP)—At least three explosions leveled a building at a munitions plant here yesterday, killing four employees inside, authorities said. No one else was believed to be injured.

The force of the explosions, the cause of which had not been determined, was so powerful that homes as far as 200 yards from the plant were damaged, authorities said.

The blasts occurred at the Goex Inc. munitions plant, the scene of an explosion on July 10, 1973, that killed four persons and injured 29.

Company Vice-President Don Sanderson said that the blasts ripped through a building in which RDX, an explosive used in military artillery shells, was manufactured. A series of grass fires touched off by the blasts hampered rescue attempts, he said.

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Vera Todd Hays (left) is assisted by a policeman as she and Florice Marie Bessire leave courtroom after sentencing.

Australia Gives 2 U.S. Women 14 Years for Drug Smuggling

SYDNEY, April 21 (UPI)—Two U.S. women were sentenced today to 14 years in jail for smuggling \$12 million worth of hashish into Australia inside a camper. Vera Todd Hays, 61, and Florice Marie Bessire, 39, both of La Pine, Ore., pleaded guilty to a charge of possessing nearly 2 tons of the drug that Mrs. Hays' stepson reportedly told them was "grass for personal use."

In passing sentence, Judge James Staunton said that he was taking into account the fact the women had led "worthwhile and blameless lives that had earned them the respect" of their hometown. But he said that the court was "obligated to show the dismay and abhorrence of the community as regards such offenses" and to punish them severely.

Federal narcotics agents had kept the pair and their camper-van under surveillance for three months before arresting them Jan. 31 in Gosford, north of Sydney. They found 1.9 tons of hashish concealed in plastic bags stuffed in openings of the van's walls and floor. Judge Staunton said that smugglers who recruited the women promised them \$25,000 and an expenses-paid holiday for taking the camper-van from West Germany to Bombay and Australia.

"No doubt the people who had promoted the venture hoped that the two women would receive less scrutiny from customs agents," he said. The van arrived in Melbourne aboard a freighter on Dec. 5 of last year from Bombay.

Court Dismisses Charge Against Spanish Officer

BARCELONA, April 21 (AP)—The army's supreme court has thrown out a complaint by four civil lawyers that the former head of the Spanish Army falsified an official record, army legal sources said today.

The charge against Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos, ex-head of the Army Ministry under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco and present commander of the Barcelona military region, was dismissed yesterday by the court, the sources said, on grounds that no offense had been found.

The four lawyers, representing Spain's leading pantomime group, charged that the general and his judge-advocate signed warrants for the arrest of the actors after they had been detained.

The members of Els Joglars acting group — three actors and an actress — were sentenced to two years in prison for insulting the army with a play. Gen. Coloma Gallegos ordered the actors on trial.

Considered Unprecedented

The charge against him was considered unprecedented by army legal sources since it came from civilians and was a slap at his authority, normally unquestioned in the case of a regional military commander.

The lawyers representing the actors, meantime, reported that a request for amnesty for the four, in jail since last month, had been refused by army authorities.

The pantomime concerned the 1974 execution by the medieval method of the garrote of a Spanish anarchist and a Polish drifter, both convicted by court-martial and sentenced to die when Gen. Coloma Gallegos was army minister. Franco let the sentences stand.

The army claimed that the Els Joglars play depicted court-martial officers as drunken and prejudiced. The pantomime was approved in advance by the government's Cultural Ministry and played 39 times before the army closed it in December.

Director Albert Boadella and another member of the cast fled abroad on the eve of the court-martial.

50 Prisoners Freed In Chilean Amnesty

SANTIAGO, April 21 (AP)—Fifty persons, among those granted amnesty from military prison sentences, were released yesterday.

The government declared the amnesty Wednesday for about 1,200 persons now in exile who were convicted of politically related crimes and for about 280 serving prison terms in Chile.

In Case Involving N.Y. Radicals

Bell Terms Surveillance Probe Finished

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (UPI)—Attorney General Griffin Bell says the recent indictment of three former top FBI officials closes the Justice Department's investigation of illegal surveillance of political radicals in New York.

The federal indictments of former acting FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d and two aides, Mark Felt and Edward Miller, were handed up last week. The three are charged with ordering illegal break-ins and wiretaps in 1972.

Mr. Bell, speaking yesterday at the Yale Law Journal banquet, said, "The investigation is over as far as the 'New York' break-ins were concerned."

The New York break-ins refer to the FBI's use of alleged illegal tactics to monitor the activities of the Weather Underground, a group of political radicals, during the early 1970s.

The attorney general declined to respond to criticism of the charges

made recently by Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.

Sen. Weicker said last week that he was concerned that the Justice Department had decided to "selectively prosecute officials of the FBI accused of illegal wiretapping."

Sen. Weicker commented after Mr. Bell's announcement April 10 that the government was dropping charges against former FBI supervisor John Kearney. Mr. Bell said that higher authorities should be held responsible for the alleged illegal activity.

Mr. Bell also cited the new intelligence Presidential Executive Order, which President Carter signed in January, and the development of charter legislation for the FBI.

Charter legislation, he explained, would outline the FBI's scope of authority and establish guidelines for its activities.

"Too often in the past, government officials used the rationale of national security to surveil, disrupt or discredit political activities they did not like," Mr. Bell said.

New York Curbs On Food Stamps Alleged by U.S.

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT)—The U.S. Department of Agriculture yesterday accused New York state of blocking thousands of eligible persons from the federally financed food-stamp program and denying millions of dollars in reimbursements to the poor for the benefits they lost.

The department's report — charging state and local violations of federal rules in the \$300-million-a-year program — was made public by Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., and City Council President Carol Bellamy. It demands reforms, warning that otherwise the state's receipt of \$14.8 million in annual administrative grants would be "in jeopardy."

The state has about 1.5 million users of food stamps. But the federal report said that the state estimated that 822,000 more might be eligible, including 371,300 in New York City — and it noted that the city's estimates had run even higher.

Barry Ensminger, counsel to Miss Bellamy, said that the federal charge that the city had failed to provide retroactive benefits to 50,000 welfare families could involve as much as \$60 million for the past seven years.

House Unit Restores Navy Fighter Funds

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—The House Armed Services Committee yesterday restored \$340 million cut by President Carter from his defense budget for two types of Navy fighter planes.

The panel, working on Mr. Carter's proposed \$126-billion defense authorization measure for fiscal 1979, adopted an amendment by Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., adding \$138 million for nine F-18s and \$202 million for 36 F-14s. The administration had proposed building five F-18s and 24 F-14s in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

Filipino Sergeant Kills 3 in Barracks

MANILA, April 21 (AP)—A sergeant in the Philippine constabulary went berserk in his barracks in Cebu yesterday, shot and killed three sleeping troopers, wounded eight and exploded a hand grenade, a spokesman for the national police said.

The spokesman said that Sgt. Jeremy Baring was found dead after the blast, but the official report from the local commander did not say how he died. Newspaper reports from Cebu, 575 miles south-east of Manila, said that he was shot by other troopers.

Air Force Chief Says U.S. Obligated to Defend Iran

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP)—The United States has "a tacit obligation to back up" Iranian forces if the Soviet Union should invade that country, Air Force Secretary John Stetson said yesterday.

He added that the "collective wisdom" in the United States "would suggest that we would come to their defense." He called the U.S. obligation to Iran "a good deal more than moral," but added that international lawyers would have to decide "whether it's an absolute commitment."

Mr. Stetson visited Iran and other Gulf-area countries last week. A State Department official said that the word "tacit" in describing the U.S. obligation to defend Iran was unusually strong for an administration official to use.

Pentagon officials sought to soften the impact of Mr. Stetson's remarks by stressing that he was giving his personal views and by noting that the United States has no treaty that "automatically requires it to defend Iran."

Authorization Needed

The United States and Iran signed a 1958 agreement of cooperation, but Congress would have to authorize any forces for Iranian defense.

Asked whether Iran was threatened by the Soviet Union, Mr. Stetson said that the threat is reduced to the extent that the Russians perceive that an attack would be unwise. But he said that a vacuum of power in the Gulf area would be an invitation to them.

In that context, Mr. Stetson said that Saudi Arabia not only needs the 60 F-15 fighter planes that President Carter wants to supply, but

World Shortage Of Jobs Is Seen

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The world faces rampant unemployment by the year 2000 unless more than a billion jobs are created, a new population study says.

The annual study by Population Reference Bureau Inc., a nonprofit research organization, estimates that more than an additional 800 million persons will be looking for work. This labor force growth from 1.7 billion people in 1978 to 2.5 billion just 22 years from now — together with the 300 million to 500 million people already unemployed — means that the world must create over a billion new jobs if massive, worldwide unemployment is to be avoided, a bureau population specialist Thomas Kane said this week.

Unemployment in developing nations is estimated at more than 300 million persons, compared with 17 million in the industrialized nations.

Bid for Unified Cabinet Is Reported in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 21 (AP)—President Elias Sarkis today moved to form a national union government with a mandate to curb the tension of Palestinian guerrillas and of Lebanon's rival Muslim and Christian militias, informed sources reported.

The sources said that Mr. Sarkis is eager for a unified cabinet so that Lebanon's regular army can be regrouped on non-sectarian foundations and dispatched into Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, French paratroopers of a UN peace-keeping force in the south were reported to have prevented a guerrilla squad from seeking past Israeli lines southeast of the port city of Tyre.

A report in newspapers here said that the guerrilla group yesterday was spotted, "encircled, overpowered and sent back to its original lines by French forces without a shot being fired."

Reinforcements Expected

The Lebanese state radio said that contingents from Nigeria and Senegal were due to begin arriving within 24 hours to buttress the UN interim force.

Israel has made its withdrawal from a 1,250-square-kilometer area that it occupied in southern Lebanon conditional on the ability of the interim force to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from returning.

Premier Salim al-Hoss and his eight-man cabinet resigned Wednesday, enabling leading Muslim and Christian politicians to try for national reconciliation, 17 months after the civil war ended. Informants said that Mr. Sarkis

was laying down his three-point program today in consultations with leaders in Parliament.

The resignation followed five days of heavy fighting in southeastern Beirut last week. A firefight between Muslim and Christian neighborhoods grew into a confrontation between Arab peace-keeping forces and Christian militiamen, killing 115.

A confidant of Mr. Sarkis said that he wanted politicians to approve the proposed mandate of the new government before naming a new premier who, by tradition, must be a Sunni Muslim.

The informant said that Mr. Sarkis wants the new government to eventually disarm militias and to negotiate a formula with Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, governing Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis also proposed that the new army be built with allegiance only to Lebanon and be strong enough to re-establish state authority, sources said.

The former 18,000-man army split into factional groups that fought during the civil war with either Christian rightists or the alliance of Muslim leftists and Palestinian guerrillas.

An example of continuing military factionalism occurred Wednesday, when rebel Muslim officers captured an army barracks overlooking the guerrilla-held town of Nabatiyet, five kilometers north of Israeli lines in southern Lebanon.

The army command here issued arrest warrants for the attackers and marked them for court-martial. If convicted, they could be executed.

Arafat Denies Involvement

Mr. Arafat assured Premier al-Hoss, now a caretaker, that guerrillas had nothing to do with the takeover of the barracks. So did the PLO's leftist allies and officers of the Lebanese Arab army, a group that defected to the guerrilla camp during the civil war.

The Nabatiyet barracks overlooks the Iranian and Nepalese-policed areas at the central sector of the Litani River, which forms the approximate border of the Israeli-occupied region.

Officials here said that Norwegian troops from the UN contingent helped Lebanese provincial government administrators tour seven villages that were evacuated last week by Israel to re-establish state authority over the Arkoub region at the foothills of Mount Hermon.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that he would try to renew negotiations on a Middle East peace settlement in his talks with U.S. officials in Washington next week.

"I estimate there will be an effort to renew the negotiations on a declaration of principles," he told an interviewer on Israeli television.

Wife Ticketed, Man Thanks State Trooper

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21 (UPI)—Connecticut state trooper James Bressanek recently received an unexpected letter. It read:

"Last Saturday, you stopped my wife and issued her a citation for going 66 mph to a 55 mph zone. Unfortunately, she inherited a genetic mutation from both her parents that has not been overcome until our meeting with you. That is: a lead foot."

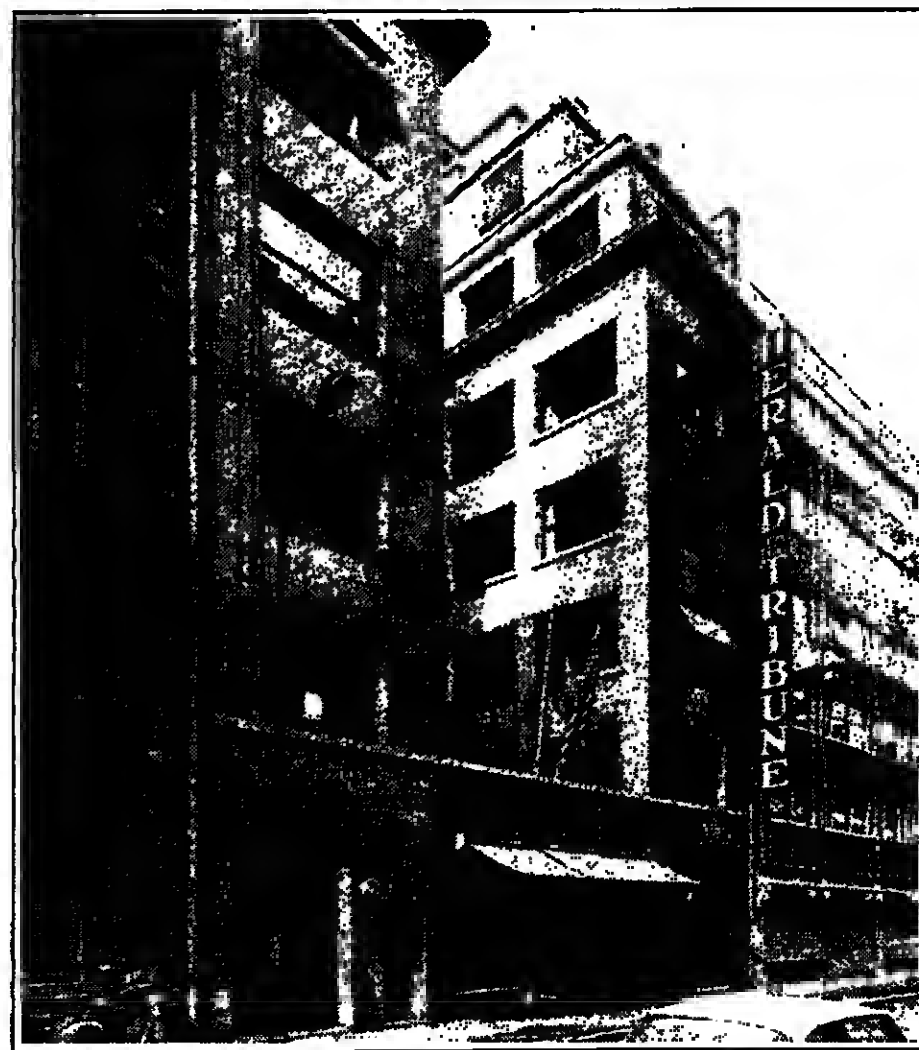
"After we left you, we continued to Milford, Mass., at a pace which I consider gratifying and pleasant. I actually saw the state in its clear form and not as a blur. I was relaxed and very pleased that the incident had occurred."

"Thank you for your efficiency and the help that you've given us both. Good luck to you."

9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



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Logjam on Cyprus

The leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots—Spyros Kyprianou and Rauf Denktaş—have failed to agree during the exchange of ideas on a settlement conducted by the UN secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Denktaş says his proposals were rejected because the Greek Cypriots want to give their supporters in the United States grounds to maintain the arms embargo against Turkey. Mr. Kyprianou replies that it is because Mr. Denktaş offered to return so little of the Cypriot territory held by Turkish troops and because he believes the Turkish offer to be aimed at permanently splitting the island.

There is probably some truth in both of these positions—but Mr. Kyprianou's is stronger. True, it was a Greek Cypriot coup that brought the Turkish troops in originally—but this is hardly a sufficient excuse for the Turks to hang on to more than a third of Cyprus when the Turkish population there is less than a fifth of the total. And it is to be questioned whether a permanent division of the two peoples on the island will bring any more peace than did the similar divisions of Ireland.

This will, doubtless, be used by what Mr. Denktaş calls the "Greek lobby" in Washington to oppose resumption of arms shipments to Turkey, just as the original invasion provided justification for imposing the embargo on weapons. The White House believes that it was the embargo that delayed any negotiation over the Turkish military presence in

Cyprus. Now there has been some bargaining under UN auspices. But do the results strengthen the Carter administration argument?

For the United States and NATO, of course, much more than Cyprus is involved. Greece and Turkey are strategic gateposts to the Mediterranean from the Soviet Black Sea and they have, for many years, been prizes of war and diplomacy, much sought by the powers. For both, this experience has been a grueling one—to be helped or assailed by Britain and West Germany, Austria and Italy, the Soviet Union and the United States, in addition to suffering the wastage of the battles of the Balkan peoples against the Turks (and each other) comprises a long, sad history.

Yet neither Turkey nor Greece can hope to bow out of this constant tension, especially if they continue to be daggers drawn with one another. For a time, after the Communists were repelled from Greece and the Soviet Union had to turn its eyes away from Istanbul and the Dardanelles, the two states could enjoy a relatively peaceful relationship within NATO. To break that up permanently would be to risk far greater danger of enforced submission for both Greece and Turkey than is implied in the NATO bond—and, in all probability, to fight one another. It is time to break the logjam on Cyprus—the Turks and Greeks there, as well as those on the mainland, have far more to gain that way than they would hope for in continued confrontation with themselves or their allies.

Convoy to Economic Recovery

Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain appears to have won some support for his effort to compromise differences among industrial democracies about how to spur recovery from their worst recession since the 1930s. Without awaiting the economic summit next July, the major countries are each contemplating action in one or more of five fields: tax cuts and other means of stimulus, currency stabilization, energy conservation, trade liberalization and increased capital flow to the poor countries. This coordinated approach is long overdue.

As Mr. Callaghan has rightly suggested, the psychological impact of these measures can be just as important as the economic. The impression of joint commitment, he argues, could encourage businessmen to invest and governments to take action they would not take on their own. President Carter's anti-inflation program, Britain's stimulative budget, the Common Market growth target of 4.5 per cent by mid-1979—over double last year's—have been heralded as, in Mr. Carter's words, "part of a wider international effort by major industrial nations to promote world recovery in 1978."

The Callaghan proposal seeks to end a year of wrangling. Bonn's trade partners believe the weight of West Germany's lagging economy is holding back the rest of Europe. Bonn argues that it is the decline of the dollar that impedes West German growth by lifting the mark and prices of West German exports to less competitive levels.

The Callaghan plan attempts to respond to both views. It calls for the United States to strengthen the dollar by curbing inflation and oil imports while maintaining growth. To appease the reluctant West Germans, Mr. Callaghan would abandon the so-called "locomotive" scheme for recovery, which

calls for West Germany, the United States and Japan to expand first and increase imports to pull weaker industrial countries out of recession. Instead, following suggestions already made by others, Mr. Callaghan would assure Bonn, too, of a growing export market—through simultaneous expansion by Britain, France, Italy and other weaker economies. This is the so-called "convoy" approach, to move all the industrial democracies forward together.

There has already been movement in that direction. What is chiefly awaited now is West Germany's response. Chancellor Schmidt so far has been noncommittal, but he acknowledged last week—while denying any West German commitment—that under the new Common Market growth target, "every member country is supposed to contribute to appropriate stimulation of the economy." He has begun to hint that Bonn's growth forecast, 3.5 per cent this year, is again not being achieved—for the third year in a row. After supporting Mr. Schmidt's obduracy for months, the West German employers' federation has just called for more economic stimulus and Mr. Schmidt's trade union supporters are increasingly concerned about unemployment.

In short, a context may be taking shape in which West German cooperation appears increasingly likely. The Carter-Schmidt feud of the past year has been put on ice by mutual agreement. Washington is leaving it to West Germany's Common Market partners to win Bonn's participation in the "convoy." But convoys have a disadvantage. They move at the speed of the slowest ship. Although the approach has changed, the basic problem remains: Will Germany move faster?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Waning of U.S. Power

From that great President Harry Truman we understood that the power and aggressive potential of the Soviet Union would be met and offset by the military, financial and moral commitment of another great power. That assumption can no longer be made. U.S. guilt feelings (over Vietnam) plus U.S. liberalism have weakened its stomach for foreign commitments.

The French decision to proceed independently with the neutron bomb merely recognizes the fact that a vacuum has been created in the West which must be filled by a new leadership.

Look at the recent U.S. record: The abandonment in 1976 of black African allies, the Unita movement, who were successfully fighting the Cuban-dominated Angolan regime of Agostinho Neto. The desire to ingratiate with the Marxist minority group practicing terrorism in Rhodesia. The freezing of

the neutron bomb, which is essential to West European defense, to win nebulous unspecified goodwill from the Soviet Union... The folly set in before Mr. Carter came to the White House. It has accelerated under him.

He is as much a symptom as a cause of present weakness. The great illusion that seems to run through his policy is that by making concessions and seeking to please he will create friends and partners. That is not the Soviet way. The U.S.S.R. concedes nothing and takes care to be seen as strong, fit and able to deliver. Preaching and moralizing have become for Carter, Vance and Young a species of alibi to cover the stricken will of their country... France, with far more limited means, has demonstrated in French-speaking Africa that a swift-striking battalion of paratroops sent to reinforce an ally (Zaire) is effective and respected. There are no Cubans in the former French territories!

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 22, 1903

NEW YORK—One outcome of the recent series of mad dog scares has been to bring before the Board of Aldermen a proposal to muzzle all the dogs in the city. The board was expected to discuss the idea today but the chairman of the Legal Committee has some doubt as to whether the board has any right to pass such an ordinance. The law on the matter will have to be looked into.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1928

SHANGHAI—"A woman of 37 was publicly flogged by order from a magistrate in the town of Tan-Fu, about 150 miles from Peking, for bobbing her hair." W.B. Walker, a missionary in northern China for 25 years, made this statement when he was talking about the differences between northern and southern China. "Bobbed hair, lipstick and short dresses," current in Shanghai, "are forbidden in the north."



Carter's Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If the Senate of the United States had rejected the Panama treaty, the Carter administration was ready with a series of actions designed to minimize the damage. The contingency plan was as follows:

- Immediately after a negative vote in the Senate, President Carter planned to summon the Senate leaders of both parties to meet with him in the Oval Office to consider the military and political consequences.

- That same evening, the President planned a brief televised statement to the nation, including an appeal to the Panamanians to maintain order and avoid any provocative moves on the Canal Zone.

- An air and sea lift of military reinforcements was planned in case the U.S. troops in the Canal Zone were not able to handle big demonstrations or acts of sabotage.

- All U.S. diplomatic missions in Latin America would have been placed on alert, though it was assumed in Washington, regardless of precautions, that several of them would have been firebombed.

- It was also planned that on the night of the vote, the President would take the Senate leaders to the National Security Council's Situation Room in the White House for a more detailed briefing on the situation by Zbigniew Brzezinski, head of the NSC, and by Adm. Turner of the CIA and Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Squeak Through

Since the treaty did finally squeak through with 68 votes, all this may seem a little melodramatic. The administration did think or at least hope that two or three senators would come forward and vote for the treaty, regardless of their own doubts and political risks, but only if their votes were essential to assure passage of the treaty. Carter could not count on this, however, and therefore had to consider what to do if the Senate failed to ratify.

It is only by talking to officials who had to plan for defeat of the treaty that you understand the anxiety of this administration about the erosion of its authority and the decline of the President's public support.

They had no doubt that there would have been a wild emotional convulsion by the Panamanians if the treaty had been rejected, or any doubt that U.S. troops on the ground, with air and sea reinforcements if necessary, could have restored order. But there were serious doubts here that this could have been done without the sabotage of the canal, and without casualties leading to anti-U.S. demonstrations all over Latin America.

Even this, however, was not the main concern of the President and his principal aides. There is now a kind of nightmare in this city. Lyndon Johnson retired from the White House because he lost public support over his Vietnam policy. Richard Nixon was driven from office by his efforts to impose presidential power at the Watergate. Jerry Ford was an unelected president with an unelected vice-president, and lacking popular support, had to govern by veto.

Weakened

The nightmare in the Carter administration on the night of the Panama vote was that a dramatic defeat on the treaty, followed by bitter recriminations between the White House and the Congress at home, and violent anti-U.S. demonstrations abroad, would certainly have weakened Carter in the critical negotiations coming up over arms control with the Soviet Union, economic control in the

July summit meeting of the industrial nations in West Germany, and peace in the Middle East and in Africa.

It is not easy to explain why two-thirds of senators voted for the Panama treaty when most of them thought two-thirds of the voters in their states were against it. Some voted for it on moral reasons, because they thought it was the fair and right thing to do. Many equally concerned senators voted against it because they thought it was not either right or fair. Nobody voted for it because it was popular, particularly if he was up for re-election in November.

Doubters

But when you talk to the doubters in the Senate, who voted for it in the end even at the risk of being defeated in the November elections, at least a few of them, maybe even a decisive few, voted on wider historic grounds, and decided that Jimmy Carter still had almost three

years to go, and that the United States didn't need one more crippled president.

So this was not a vote of confidence in Carter, even by his party in the Senate. It was a suspended sentence. He was getting into deep trouble in the nation, in the Atlantic Alliance, and in his negotiations on the most alarming problems of world affairs. Recently he has not merely been criticized but battered by the U.S. press, whose judgments that he is an "indecisive, moralistic, rejected loser" have been picked up by the newspapers in the free world, and savaged by the Communist propaganda apparatus.

But if everything seemed in jeopardy here on the Panama treaty for a few days, nothing has been irretrievably lost. The close call on Panama has forced a reappraisal by Carter of his methods, his Cabinet, his White House staff, and his priorities. The Panama "victory," if that's the right word, has given him some time, and the question now is what he'll do with it.

Letters

Questions on Turkey

I question the wisdom behind the doctrine of the Washington Post's editorial on Cyprus (IHT, March 30). The article was an obvious attempt to rationalize the recent policy of the Carter administration on the Cyprus issue by suggesting that the present arms embargo with respect to Turkey be lifted by the U.S. Congress, paving the way for smoother relations with Turkey as a NATO partner on the eastern flank of the alliance.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has since returned from Ankara providing further support to those who believe that the key to our relations with Turkey is a policy of patronizing forgiveness, rather than one based on equal respect of our partnership commitments.

Turkey has obviously exercised sovereign rights in signing the North Atlantic Treaty, which treaty has been flagrantly violated by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. These are basic facts that the U.S. Congress cannot ignore. Congress must assume that the Turkish government—then headed by Mr. Ecevit himself—was acting in full understanding of the consequences of this violation, preferring its own national interests to the interests of NATO. Therefore, Congress must severely question, rather than condone, the Turkish action. One must necessarily ask where, in the final analysis, do Turkey's real interests lie? Which side would Turkey choose in the foreseeable confrontations of the big power diplomacy in the Middle East?

If Turkey's natural ally is, in fact, the Soviet Union, rather than the United States, then our anxious efforts at strengthening our partnership with Turkey are wasted. At the critical moment, Turkey will not hesitate to turn its back to NATO and cooperate with the Soviet Union. We have, indeed, historical precedents. If, on the contrary, Turkey's overriding interests lie in the Western world, then Turkey will unquestionably remain on our side irrespective of our inconsistent efforts to have Turkey abide by the partnership rules. Only the Turks can make that decision for themselves.

For the sake of a proven—therefore more lasting—partnership, Turkey should be asked to make that decision now. Turkey should be expected to take immediate steps to restore our confidence in

Turkey's present government, as a responsible force within its own country, before Congress could even consider altering its position on the present arms embargo. Turkey must roll back its invasion, otherwise it would be equally humiliating for Congress to compromise on the arms issue. One must remember that our NATO partners have been deceived by Turkey. They should not be deceived any further, and Turkey's misdirected nationalism should be curbed, rather than accommodated. Our message to Turkey, and to all concerned, should be loud and clear in this matter.

GARABED K. ARMENIAN, Athens.

Dangers of Morality

A notorious suspicion is in the air: The President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, may be hesitating to approve production of the neutron bomb due to moral reservations.

Since no president of the United States since Lincoln, and no other politician of importance anywhere has acted for moral reasons during the past 150 years, the possibility that the most powerful politician in the world may be considering such a regression is indeed unsettling. The rule is that politicians should act only in the national interest and never in the interest of humanity as a whole. The danger of a president acting morally is that such actions would extend beyond the exclusivity of national selfishness.

President Carter could learn much from Gen. Videla, the chief of the military junta which rules Argentina. In his Easter message to the Argentine people, Videla implored them to contemplate the meaning of the passion, death and resurrection of Christ—but such contemplation, he was quick to add, should never be confused with daily political realities and duties.

True, Carter denies that his decision is based on moral considerations, claiming that he intends to use the neutron bomb as a "bar-gaining chip" in the disarmament talks with the Russians. In spite of the fact that the Russians have already categorically rejected any concessions on their part in exchange for the United States not producing the neutron bomb, thereby making the bargaining-chip argument senseless, all "realistic" observers of the world scene fervently hope that it really is Carter's

China Acts to Close Its Gap in Sciences

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—The text might have been written by a committee of U.S. university presidents repeating the oft-made pleas for more federal money and less bureaucratic ensnarlment in the nation's laboratories. Science is the underpinning of national strength, it said; scientists are the best judges of what is worth researching; demands for practicality in research are foolish, and scientists should be judged by their scientific output and nothing else.

It was a vintage plea from the archives of scientific independence, contending, as it did, that scientists are the best judges of science—these percepts of science—a America's present-day anti-authoritarian mood. Where and by whom, then, were those antiquated notions uttered? The answer, in Peking, last month. And not only by scientists, but also by the top political leaders of the People's Republic of China, heirs of a not-so-long-ago Cultural Revolution in which science and its practitioners were humbled and battered as elitist and bourgeois in origin and purpose.

Reversing the Cultural Revolution's termination of scientific ties with other countries, the regime endorsed international links, not only for the buildup period, but, as Hua put it, for all time. "After 10,000 years, we must still learn from others." (The Chinese are already putting that into practice, as is evidenced by scientific ties that they have quietly arranged recently with France, Japan and Romania.)

On the Road

The theme of putting China on the road to a great scientific renaissance has been sounded in a low key for the past several years. But the ideological stamp of approval and a detailed design awaited the convening of the long-planned March 18-31 National Science Conference, which reportedly drew an assemblage of 6,000 for a kind of science policy jamboree unmatched by any similar event in China since 1950.

Though amply reported by China's official news agency, the proceedings of the Congress received little press attention in the West. But reports of the conference have now circulated among U.S. China watchers, scientific and otherwise. The general reaction is, first of all, surprise at the scientific fervor of the political leadership, whose obedience to science far exceeded the stock praise that Marxist rhetoric traditionally extends to research. And, second, the examination has evoked admiration for the Chinese appraisal of where they now stand scientifically—very low, they candidly acknowledge—and what they must do to be up to world standards in all fields of research by the year 2000. The answer from on high, and with very little ideological trimming, is that they have to adopt the habits of elitist bourgeois science, including professorial titles and scientific prizes, both shunned until recently.

Efforts

Even Party Chairman Hua Kuofeng, after a few adulatory words about the scientific potential of "the masses in their hundreds of millions," declared that "we must also make vigorous efforts to expand our contingent of professionalism." And, following up on that

keynote theme, Party Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping pounded out the case for leaving science to the scientists. Attacking the "Gang of Four" for requiring scientists to share in the work of ordinary laborers, Teng said, "Scientists and technicians should concentrate their energy on scientific and technical work," not just most of the time, but day and night, if that's what's needed to get scientific results. "We cannot demand that scientists and technicians—or, at any rate, the overwhelming majority of them—study a lot of political and theoretical books, participate in numerous social activities and attend many meetings not related to their work," Teng said, adding that "the basic task of research institutes is to produce scientific results and train scientific people." Basic research, he said, should not be held to close account for practical results, and "we should give the directors of research institutes a free hand in the work of science and technology according to their division of labor."

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Behind

The Chinese estimate that they are now 15 to 20 years behind the scientific capabilities of the advanced Western nations. With a massive program of learning from Western science, building up their research institutes, and training thousands of scientists, they say, they can narrow the gap to 10 years, by 1985 and be on a par with the world's best by the end of the century. Science, they trumpet, is the key to progress in defense, agriculture and industry—which, indeed, it is. And there is no reason to doubt that the Chinese have the ability to bring their research enterprise up to world standards.

When that happens, their voice in world affairs will command a respect that is not now present.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

World Food Security

Since the 1970s will go down as having produced nothing but words, is it not time to think of entering the 1980s with a plan of action for a world food security arrangement?

The fundamental and all-pervad-

ing failure of the United Nations to produce a truly international civil servant, which should have received the highest priority when the organization was created, has painfully undermined its credibility and ideals. The dedicated and competent professionals have been almost completely supplanted by discarded national civil servants who make a laughing stock out of the saying of "You get what you pay for."

As a consultant to the 1974 World Food Conference, I pleaded that there cannot be any meaningful food security arrangement without elevating transport and distribution operations to the status of equality among issues for discussion. My message, drowned in a sea of papers vying for the attention of the delegates, did not surface during the conference.

Progress and eventual success require that appropriate commercial interests come in as partners in a world food security arrangement embracing food aid, emergencies and buffer stocks. As for international planning and control, no more than 50 professionals attached to, say, FAO (which has been regaining some credibility under a new director-general) could efficiently administer such an arrangement built around a container chartering fleet of ships to move them; no need for expensive grain silos and port facilities. The lack of commercial response can be explained but not condoned.

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BEARING TRIPLETS—Bessie, a black bear at the London Zoo, shows off her three-month-old triplets. It was the second set of triplets produced by Bessie since she and papa bear Billy arrived at the zoo in 1965. The offspring have been named Peter, Paul and Mary.

As 2 U.S. Women Discover

Too Much in Common Can Be Chaotic

By Joann Stevens

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP)—A writer of mystery novels might have called it "The Case of Two Wandas."

Wanda Marie Johnson, who lives in Suitland, Md., in Prince George's County, and works as a baggage clerk at Union Station in Washington, described it as two years of mounting confusion and frustration.

Wanda Marie Johnson, who lives in Suitland, Md., also in Prince George's County, and works as a baggage clerk at Union Station in Washington, described it as two years of mounting confusion and frustration.

Both Wanda Marie Johnsons were born on the same day: June 15, 1953. Both are former Washington residents who moved to Prince George's County. Both are mothers of two children. Both are owners of 1977 two-door Ford Granadas.

And their Maryland driver's licenses were identical because a computer determines each license number by name and birthdate.

Unfair Victim

As a result, Wanda Marie Johnson of Adelphi found herself the victim of medical record mix-ups, harassment for payment of a debt she did not owe, telephone calls from strangers, and a misunderstanding with officials of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, who insisted that she wear glasses while driving.

The other Wanda is the one who wears glasses.

The problems for Wanda of Adelphi began while both women still lived in Washington. They both had babies at Howard University Hospital and attended the same Howard clinic, where doctors

confused their medical records. Late in 1975, both moved to Prince George's County. Then, last December, a credit company threatened to sue Wanda of Adelphi for nonpayment of a bill for furniture that Wanda and Michael Johnson of Suitland had bought. Wanda of Adelphi did not even have an account at the store, but that did not satisfy the collector.

Disbelieving Collector

"Are you trying to say your name isn't Wanda Johnson?" the creditor asked.

"No," she said.

"Are you trying to say your birthdate isn't June 15, 1953?"

"No."

"Are you trying to tell me you don't work at Union Station?"

"No, I'm just saying that's not me," she said.

Uranium Export

Rejected in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP)—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday refused a license to export 17,000 pounds of uranium to India, the first time the regulatory agency has turned down a nuclear export request.

The action came as the result of a tie vote in the four-member commission. The vote means that the matter moves to the White House, where President Carter can issue an executive order approving the uranium sale to India. If he does that, it moves to Congress where it can be vetoed by a resolution of the Senate and the House.

President Carter is expected to approve the sale because of a pledge he made to Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai in January promising the uranium.

Russia Continuing Work On Plutonium Reactors

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, April 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has conceded that the use of plutonium in commercial power plants is "hazardous" and may lead to a "spreading of nuclear weapons," but indicated it would nevertheless go ahead with the controversial technology.

This was disclosed when the minutes of an East-West symposium on fast-breeder reactors became available here this week. The gathering of 350 scientists and experts from 23 countries, was held in Bologna last week.

The chairman of the symposium was the leader of the Soviet delegation, Yuri Bagdasarov. He told the conference no attempt should be made to gloss over the potential dangers of the so-called plutonium cycle—employing that man-made element for peace-time production of energy.

Mr. Bagdasarov was reported to have said, however, that present energy needs made it "obligatory" to turn to fast-breeder technology involving the use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel.

Fast breeders are nuclear power reactors that permit more efficient use of uranium by including parts of spent fuel—by producing more fissionable material than they consume. Fast breeders are said to be 100 times more efficient than the conventional nuclear-power stations that use natural or enriched uranium.

Hotly Debated in U.S.

Breeder technology is a hotly debated issue in the United States. President Carter has opposed construction of an experimental fast-breeder reactor at Clinch River, Tenn., and has repeatedly insisted that nonproliferation—measures to halt the spreading of nuclear weapons—must be an overriding concern in the development of new technologies for more-efficient atomic reactors.

The administration advocates "alternative fuel cycles" to bypass plutonium, which is essential for building nuclear weapons. The use of thorium, an element widely found in nature, is one of the nuclear options that the administration is considering.

Congressional supporters of the Clinch River project have warned that the United States would fall behind in nuclear-power technology if it neglected to explore the ca-

pabilities and problems of fast-breeder reactors, as is being done in the Soviet Union and other countries.

According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, a UN body with headquarters in Vienna, experimental fast-breeder reactors are in operation in the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Japan and West Germany. Larger experimental reactors are under construction in Italy and the United States.

The UN agency says that operating experience is already being gained with demonstration power stations incorporating fast breeders in Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Energy produced in these facilities is being channeled into the national power grids.

The Bologna symposium on fast breeders was organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency jointly with the Italian National Committee on Nuclear Energy.

Carter Reportedly Asks Black Mayor to Join Staff

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT)—President Carter has invited Richard Hatcher, the mayor of Gary, Ind., to join the White House staff as an assistant to the President and for liaison with the black community, White House sources said yesterday.

Mr. Hatcher reportedly is to meet privately with the President at the White House today to discuss the nature of the newly created position.

If Mr. Hatcher takes the job, he will become the latest in a series of additions to the White House staff. Wednesday, it was announced that Anne Wexler, a liberal Democrat who has been serving as under secretary of commerce, would join the White House staff as a presidential assistant in charge of political liaison.

In addition, other key White House aides are to be given different assignments in an effort to strengthen the staff and improve

"Oh, come on, Miss Johnson!" The Adelphi Wanda learned to drive in 1977 and bought her Granada. But each time she tried to apply for a driver's permit and registration she was told that she already had a license with a restriction requiring her to wear glasses.

"I've never worn glasses," she protested. "That's not me."

Officials instructed her to tell the "other Wanda" story to their superiors.

"I had to speak to four supervisors before I got that straightened out," she said.

A few days later the Adelphi Wanda received the other Wanda's auto registration. Her own came three days later.

Introduced by Reporter

The two Wandas finally met through a reporter. The women discussed ways to eliminate future confusion. The Suitland Wanda considered using her maiden name. She was born Wanda Marie Holley in Suffolk, Va., the eldest of two sisters and a brother.

The unmarried Wanda considered her options. She also is the eldest of two sisters and a brother, actually a stepbrother. She said that her father had always lamented that he did not have a son to carry on his name, adding that she had promised to carry the family name as long as possible, maybe by having a son or marrying another Johnson.

But not any more. "I'm going to get rid of this name as soon as I can!" she said.

2 U.S. Workers Said to Get Big Radiation Dose

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—Ralph Nader organization charged yesterday that an April 5 accident at the Trojan nuclear power plant in Oregon exposed two technicians to the largest overdose of radiation received by an atomic power plant worker.

Sidney Wolfe, director of Nader's HELP research group, and Richard Pollock, director of the Critical Mass energy project, said that officials of the company that operates the plant tried to "trivialize" the exposure when the workers may have received enough radiation to cause cancer.

Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Pollock urged the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to impose heavy fines on Portland General Electric and its two senior officials and to take strong action to assure that the Trojan plant will not have similar mishaps in the future.

They said that the two technicians were exposed to between 14 and 17 roentgens of radiation per minute—4.5-5.6 times the maximum quarterly dose allowed under federal standards—when a spent fuel rod was passed through a refueling room while the technicians were examining the room.

Mr. Hatcher, the senior black mayor of a major city and the president of the National Conference of Democratic Mayors, is highly regarded among blacks and political professionals. He was elected in November, 1967, and is in his third term as mayor of Gary.

White House sources said that in recent weeks Mr. Hatcher had discussed the job possibility with Mr. Carter and Hamilton Jordan, the President's top political aide.

Mr. Hatcher is understood to be prepared to take the job if he is convinced that it will be a real policy-making position. There are currently eight White House aides with the title of assistant to the President. Each makes \$36,000 a year.

War Games Regain Status as Hobby, Pentagon Tool

By Malcolm W. Browne

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT)—Deep in the part of the Pentagon reserved for the Joint Chiefs of Staff is a security door emblazoned with a military crest little known outside the building. Its heraldry includes two chess boards and a computer component.

Behind the door, 51 specialists and staff members under the direction of a brigadier general devise models and play games—war games. Their work helps shape national policy.

The war game can be traced to ancient Egypt. But in recent decades, particularly with the advent of computers, war-gaming techniques have been refined and adapted for use in many fields, including industry, science, sociology, economics and politics. The war game is even enjoying a surge of popularity as a pastime for amateurs in the United States.

The computer revolution has given new power to game theory, and computers now manipulate equations that symbolize reality in somewhat the same way that commanders have tested ideas by moving lead soldiers around on a map.

Popular in '60s

The new techniques at first seemed so promising that many U.S. policymakers in the 1960s perceived them as tools for examining, forecasting and manipulating all kinds of complicated human situations, but particularly aspects of the Vietnam war.

The enthusiasm for simulations cooled at the end of the war three years ago, but war-gaming and simulation seem to be making a comeback. A number of Washington

specialists speculate that the Carter administration has begun to lean increasingly on such analyses.

Interviews with current and former government officials, "think tank" experts, university researchers and businessmen indicate that war-gaming tools have come into their own in the physical sciences and in transportation.

Computer simulations are routinely used to study phenomena as diverse as the condensation of galaxies from gas and the role of ozone in forming smog.

Computer models have enabled railroads and airlines to move equipment around more efficiently and cheaply than the best human management of the past. The Defense Department has used models to simplify the task of allocating weapons, ammunition and supplies to battle situations.

The Pentagon also uses war-gaming to study deeper questions of tactics and strategy, which is the function of its game bureau, called the Studies, Analysis and Gaming Agency. It is headed by Brig. Gen. Eugene Scott.

Three times a year SAGA stages elaborate games in its Pentagon

sanctum, Gen. Scott said. Some 40 players are secretly invited, and the invitation list is an exclusive one. Players must hold four-star general or admiral rank, civilian Cabinet rank or an equivalent rank from outside the government, such as that of an influential university president.

Typically, the players are divided into three teams, one of which is a control team that manipulates the situation in which the two other teams are playing. The games have both military and political aspects. A possible subject, one member of Gen. Scott's staff said, might have been political and military gaming of the current situation in the Horn of Africa.

Such games are "mainly to show senior people the implications of a problem," Gen. Scott said, and are not intended to develop specific policies or to predict the future.

Not Exact Predictions

Most of the civilian and military experts interviewed asserted that games and models representing human behavior could never produce exact predictions of real situations and events.

Among the most cautious respondents was Robert McNamara, the secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who is now the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In the early years of the Vietnam war, Mr. McNamara was called a "human computer" by both critics and admirers, and it was said that he based his decisions chiefly on analyses of statistics. He was criticized for some of his conclusions, including, for example, his early assumption that the Vietnam war could be ended by the mid-1960s.

Mr. McNamara recently denied that he had relied excessively on models or on games.

"I know I have a reputation for emphasis on quantification, perhaps excessive quantification," he said. "But I myself have never believed in the automatic application of mathematical formulae to events that depend on poorly understood relationships between human beings. It is almost impossible to develop factors that properly express such relationships."

One of the developers of games and models on the Vietnam war was Herman Kahn, the director and founder of the Hudson Institute, a "think tank" specializing in defense matters.

His guidance and projections, on the basis of which policy was sometimes made, did not always stand the test of history. In May, 1968, for example, he told a meeting of the Overseas Press Club of America that an "Arab-Israeli situation" could develop in Vietnam, with a permanently tense frontier between North and South Vietnam and a reduction in violence in most of South Vietnam "to the level of Central Park."

Asked recently whether the Vietnam situation had involved a failure of models, Mr. Kahn replied that that was "half true."

"Remember, there were 50,000

hamlets in Vietnam," he said. "You can't make it [gaming] a primary tool, and they did make it a primary tool."

Mr. Kahn and others using game techniques who have influenced policymakers were defended by Dr. Martin Shubick, a professor of mathematical institutional economics at Yale and a consultant to the Rand Corp.

"It's a question of comparative Rasputinology," Dr. Shubick said. "a question of which czar listens to which Rasputin."

The complexity and proliferation of numbers in a computer simulation of a real situation can awe and mislead the beholder, the critics argue.

"How do you know they've achieved what was meant?" Dr. Shubick asked, referring to the simulations. "How do you know something is not just scientific window dressing, which has nothing to do with scientific measurements but everything to do with the advocacy process—a snow-them-with-science routine?"

A large segment of the U.S. public has also become enthralled with war-gaming, and some talented amateurs have made their mark even on the Pentagon. The best known of them is James Dunnigan, a 34-year-old New York City businessman who became fascinated with war games while majoring in history at Columbia University.

Mr. Dunnigan founded a game company, Simulations Publications, which did \$2,000 worth of business in 1969 and nearly \$2 million in 1976.

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Swine Flu Suits Summon Army of U.S. Attorneys

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP)—A growing legacy of lawsuits from the government's swine flu vaccination debacle brought more than 30 lawyers to a U.S. courtroom this week for the beginning of a high-stakes battle likely to employ hundreds of lawyers for several years.

The attorneys represent the vanguard of a new offshoot of the U.S. legal profession: lawyers representing thousands of Americans who allegedly suffered paralysis, pain and death from the government-sponsored immunization program in 1976 to stop an expected outbreak of swine flu.

Few swine flu cases were reported, but the shots prompted complaints about serious side effects and the inoculation program was finally suspended.

The complaints already have spawned 1,400 claims totaling more than \$600 million. Thousands more are expected in the next year. Only two claims, totaling less than \$100, have been paid and just 51 others have so far made their way into court.

Organized Effort

But a new section of the Justice Department has been organized to defend the government. Moreover, a "steering committee" of 12 lawyers and a "liaison counsel" have been set up to represent the general interests of the claimants and their attorneys. And a new private legal publication, the Swine Flu Claim and Litigation Reporter, has attracted 100 lawyers who pay \$600 a year for their subscriptions.

Last Wednesday, Judge Gerhard Gesell began laying the ground rules for pretrial proceedings. At-

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SHARPS AND FLATS

MONTE CARLO—Nancy Holloway will be the feature attraction at the Sporting Club on April 22.

Joan Armatrading, also touring Europe, is in Hamburg April 23, Cologne April 24, Frankfurt April 26, Munich April 28 and West Berlin on April 30.

Russian Denied U.S. Jail Visit

ATMORE, Ala., April 21 (AP)—A prison warden, citing political problems and a ban on interviews with inmates sentenced to death, refused yesterday to let a Soviet journalist visit Johnny Harris, a prisoner whose case has drawn support from Soviet-bloc journals.

Joe Oliver, warden of Holman Prison, turned back Iwan Andronov of the Literary Gazette and said the ban has been in effect since the death row population increased to 39 several months ago.

Mr. Andronov said that the refusal was creating more political turmoil and mystery around Harris, who was sentenced to death for the stabbing death of a prison guard in 1974.

Saudi to Visit Belgium

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP)—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia will visit Belgium May 8-10, the royal Belgian court announced today.

ZURICH—Chick Corea will be at the Kongresshaus on April 25.

The 1978 Irish Folk Festival will be in Dusseldorf on April 23 at the Philipshalle at 7 p.m.

PARIS—Max Roach and his quartet will be at the Stadium on April 25 at 9 p.m. The Al Levitt quartet at the Nouveau Carre-Silvia Monfort (Metro Reaumur) on April 22 at 5 p.m. Nico is appearing tonight at the Campaign-Premiere, as is Benny Waters at the Club Zed, Queen at the Pavillon de Paris April 23 and 24 at 8 p.m. and Jonathan Richman and The Modern Lovers at Theatre Mogador April 27 at 8 p.m.

MANIÈS LA JOLIE (west of Paris)—Big jazz festival all over the city until April 27. Cal Anderson will be there on April 25 and Buck Clayton on April 27.

LONDON—Joe Lee Wilson opens for one week at Ronnie Scott's on April 24, replacing Earl (Fatha) Hines.

MUNICH—Alice Darr will be at Hanno's Piano Bar through April 29.

The jazz group Mombasa will be in Aarhus, Denmark on April 22 and 23 at the Jazzhus Teglsholm; in Copenhagen, April 26 at the Vognporten; the following night at the Jazzhus Løkken, also in Copenhagen and on April 28 in Holback.



Nancy Holloway
... in Monte Carlo.

Denmark at the Holback Jazzclub, BIEL, Switzerland—Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Dancing Domino.

Bab Gonzales, legendary jazz singer and composer, is in Europe lining up distributors for his film "Harlem Jazz Party." Some of his friends had a jam session at his New York apartment and he put it on film. At present he is in Copenhagen and will be in Paris in June when the film will be released.

Mireille Mathieu has a new "45" on the Philips label, "Chante Pour la Soirée."

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Overcoming the Disadvantages of 'Henry VI' Trilogy

By John Walker

LONDON, April 21 (IHT)—Shakespeare's "Henry VI" trilogy, his early attempt at epic drama, was a great popular hit among the Elizabethans and then suffered a sharp decline, hardly being staged again until modern times.

The neglect of the plays is easier to understand than their appeal. They can provide the basis for exciting theater, as they did in the Royal Shakespeare Company's adaptation of them in their "The Wars of the Roses" cycle 15 years ago.

But they are often clumsy in their stagecraft and unevenly written. While the events the trilogy describes are complex and deep, the characters, swept away on the tide of history, are often merely exhibited without much insight or perception.

Terry Hands's current production of the three plays at the Aldwych Theatre, judging by Parts One and Two, has a liveliness of staging to overcome the work's disadvantages.

There are those who attribute the plays in many other hands besides Shakespeare's, perhaps out of dismay at the harsh treatment accorded Joan of Arc, who is shown as a witch and a sexual deviant. The last word on that still belongs to Dr. Johnson: "From mere infer-

ority nothing can be inferred: in the productions of wit there will be inequality." Certainly, everything in the plays could have been written by Shakespeare.

Popular Melodrama

The verse is sometimes plodding and obvious ("Accursed tower! Accursed fatal hand that hath contrived this woe!"). It is often riddle-rousing stuff, popular melodrama at its most lurid.

But Shakespeare was in his twenties when the plays were written. And what can still amaze is the scope of his ambition. The trilogy is a magnificent achievement for a young playwright still acquiring his craft.

No doubt to their first audiences they had the appeal of soap opera or televised historical serials, allowing characters to grow from youth to age, their fortunes rising and declining. They have a strong, if static, narrative involving a multitude of characters.

There is an undeniable fascination in watching a man's life unfold, in seeing the Earl of Suffolk (Peter McEnery) go from a small-time courtier to the most powerful man in the kingdom by seducing Margaret of Anjou into marriage

THEATER IN LONDON

greed and treachery. The slaughter seems never-ending.

Hands has a certain comic sport with the play, using a heightened style of acting to achieve an ironic distance from the text. The rivalry between the two most powerful nobles, Gloucester (Graham Crowden) and Beaufort (John Rhys-Davies), becomes a comic duel, with the noise of their skirmishes drowning the voice of an officer reading a proclamation forbidding the carrying of weapons in London.

Beaufort seems to be modeled on Zero Mostel at his most bombastic, and Alan Howard's King Henry is so meek and childlike, as he turns his toes in and his hands out, as to appear a parody, while Emrys James, as the vigorous and ambitious York, plays the role as if he were Richard III rather than merely Richard's father.

The staging is marvelously fluid, the events themselves so breathtakingly vile, as everyone seeks power without responsibility, that the occasional aridities of the verse do not matter. The audience is swept away by the vigor and panache of the squabbling dukes, continually

putting their lives at stake and losing them.

Machinations

The wonder is that the plays are as good as they are. The machinations, plot and counterplot of greedy selfish nobles, hardly hampered by a weak and disinterested king, tearing apart a nation for squalid ends, is clear and engrossing.

For "Henry VI" dramatizes the final collapse of the medieval world of order and certainty and a shift of power in England away from the church and the monarchy. It concerns the betrayal of "the trust of England's honor."

Its most potent presence is death. Nearly every character in the play dies badly or violently, ruined by

putting their lives at stake and losing them.

At the Phoenix Theatre, Royce Ryton's "The Unvarnished Truth" is a one-act farce involving cannibalism, which, after the interval, begins to be amusing.

Its characters are one-dimensional, anchored in fantasy. But the playing of Tim Brooke-Taylor as an accident-prone author, Graham Gurney as a policeman and the author himself as a gibbering literary agent is expertly comic, although the funniest performance is that of Ivor Roberts as a police inspector trying to maintain his dignity. On stage, someone dies from laughing. That is not likely to happen among the audience.

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MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—Soviet smokers were taken by surprise yesterday when a popular cigarette brand appeared with health warnings on its packs, a Soviet newspaper reported.

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THE ART MARKET

Old Master Prints Regain Stability

By Sourin Melikian

LONDON, April 21 (IHT)—The days of wild excitement are over for graphics, classical or modern. Gone are the speculators who sparked a spiraling inflation in the early seventies. The dust has settled and, with things back to normal, old master prints appear once again to be one of the stablest areas of the market.

This caution is strongly attested by a recent auction of "important old master engravings, etchings and woodcuts" held at Christie's. By and large, the prices paid closely followed those given in the list of estimates printed in the catalogue, a criterion for assessing the soundness of any market category. The sale offered a good cross-section of major European schools from the 16th-century Italian and Spanish to the 19th-century French and English. Whether the artists were comparatively little known or famous made little difference, except that the former sell closer to the lower estimates while great names generally bring the higher estimate.

For example, a landscape with figures by Jacob de Gheyn II, which had been given a pre-sale estimate of £165-£275, was knocked down at £165. De Gheyn, who was born in Antwerp in 1565 and died in The Hague in 1629, was a pupil of the great Hendrik Goltzius. He is best known for his still lifes in the mannerist style, but his engravings are probably his greatest achievement. Familiar as they may be to collectors, they are virtually unknown to the general public.

Advanced

The landscape sold with two other engravings was an original composition, rather advanced for its time. The artist's fine feel for trees was reflected in the superb handling of foliage, done in short, curving strokes. But it takes a well-trained eye to appreciate such a quality and the price, which was not in mint condition by collecting standards, made just its lower estimate.

A contrast in pricing was offered by an engraving done by Albrecht Dürer in 1511. This, too, was not impeccably preserved. A short tear and minor foxing, hardly noticeable at a glance, might not bother the layman but they do the collector. On the other hand, the highly conventional scene has no immediate appeal to the nonspecialist.

Like De Gheyn's work, it fell between two stools. But thanks to Dürer's signature, it nevertheless brought its higher estimate—£330.

Apart from famous names, the other factor that will notch prices up to their higher estimate is rich, pleasing and easily accessible composition. Because salesroom experts assess the value of a print on the basis of its intrinsic merits from the connoisseur's viewpoint—the crispness of the engraving in a given "state," in addition to the obvious criteria of condition and rarity—and never in strictly aesthetic terms, they tend to underestimate the latter slightly.

The point was aptly illustrated by a fine series of engravings by one of the greatest engravers of all times, 17th-century French artist Jacques Callot. A fine impressive view of a hunt, "La Grande Chasse," rose to £550—the upper limit of the pre-sale estimate, which was £330-£550. But the more desirable series of 22 sketches of beggars, "Les Gueux," done in quick strokes with a dry terseness surpassed only by Rembrandt's studies of figures, did not do quite so well. The series sold for £1,210, somewhat below the upper estimate of £1,320. The portraits are too cruel and acid, and too small in format, therefore not being "decorative" enough, to appeal very much to the layman.

Venetian Work

The same rule applied to the very fine Venetian engravings that fol-

lowed later in the sale. The brilliant landscapes sold close to or even above their upper estimates. A well-known view by Antonio Canal, better known as Il Canaletto, made 2,420, 50 per cent over the higher estimate. In contrast, a fine impression of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, "Magicians and Two Boys," rarer but austere, was knocked down at £1,430.

With this reservation concerning aesthetic evaluation, the highly predictable prices of old master prints and the recent stabilization resulting from the withdrawal of speculators make it a perfect field for art lovers with an eye for beauty and limited resources.

Because collectors' own criteria are primarily the degree of rarity and the condition, the most beautiful prints are often not the most expensive ones. Bernardo Bellotto, who turned out hundreds of conventional views of Venice which were so many enlarged picture postcards, would on occasion abandon himself to inspiration and come close to genius.

One of his most interesting pictures shows the old Kreuzkirche being demolished in the middle of a classical square in Dresden. The church had been badly damaged in the Prussian War in 1760 and had to be pulled down. The classical square where it stood was itself destroyed during the systematic bombing of Dresden by the Allied forces. So all that remains of the once beautiful 18th-century square and the impressive Kreuzkirche is the picture, which is in the Dresden Staatgalerie. And the engravings done after it by De Vesme, a brilliant French engraver now forgotten. The latter introduced light effects of his own—a dark foreground with black and white contrasted effects and a softer background. At 1,045, the print, which combines artistic achievement and considerable documentary interest, was not terribly expensive.



From series of engravings by Jacques Callot, "Les Gueux."

Some superb Italian woodcuts printed in black, olive-green, mustard yellow and touches of white, in imitation of a fashionable mannerist type of drawing, could be bought for less than £300 simply because they are not widely fashionable.

For example, "The Stigmata of

Saint Francis," after Titian, by Nicolo Boldini, went for £165. It is a reinterpretation of Titian's picture and deserves to be regarded as highly original work.

There are few other fields where great art can still be acquired with so little money.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Rome

Morandi, Marino, 43 Piazza Navona, Rome, through May.

To this series of 51 etchings spanning his whole career—the first done in 1912 and the last in 1961—one can once more admire this artist's silent and dogged search, his drive for balance and symmetry, which, luckily for us, he never quite achieved; for there is no cold perfection here, but always that little crooked or rough extra which, both disturbing and exhilarating, brings a work of art closest to a moving interpretation of real life. Those who find Morandi too proper, mild and well-mannered had better take a second look. Only a profound critical attitude, a steady perception of bitterness and trouble, could lead to such a drive for serenity. In the shadows between the crotchety outlines of common household objects, aligned frontally like saints and delineated and crosshatched with stubbornness and deliberation, hover both resignation and affirmation—an affirmation of the exalted in the face of down-to-earth reality.

Clerici, Grafica Groci, 33 Via dei

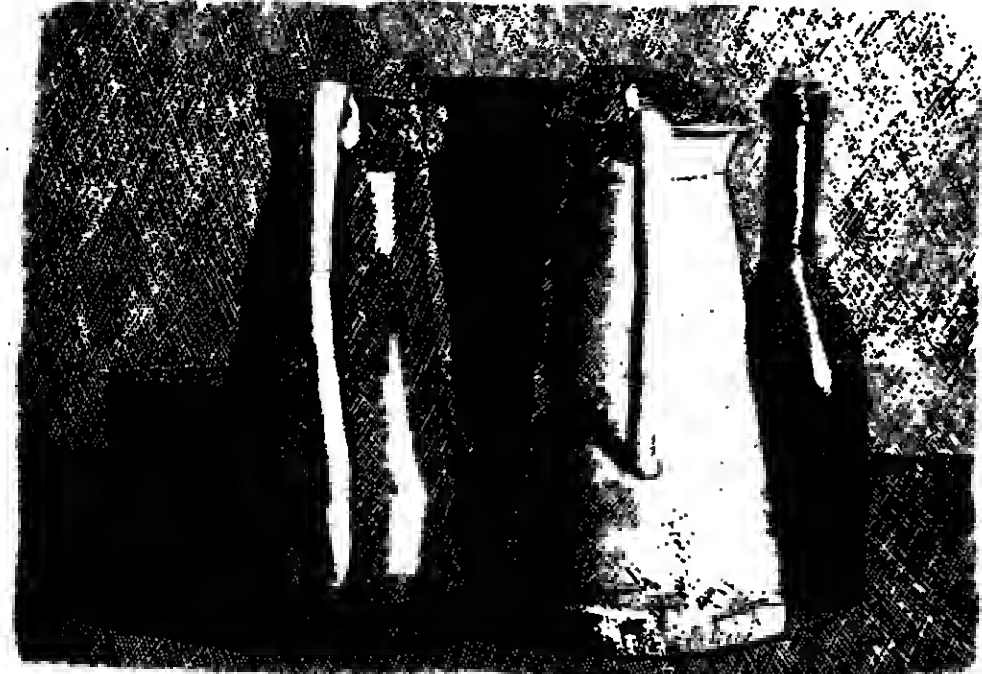
A portfolio of 21 lithographs made to accompany the text of Apollinaire's "Le Bestiaire" offers cool austere views of predators imagined in a hermetic context as symbols of power and grace. In smaller etchings of noble eagles, snakes, ostriches and turtles, Clerici the surrealist is at his most uncompromising best, more straightforward than in his somewhat staid oils. The fabulous monsters depicted regally and unperturbed, swiftly delineated, in paradoxical as well as natural situations.

Theater in the Weimar Republic and the Career of the Scenic Designer Piscator, Palazzo della Esposizione, Via Nazionale, Rome, through May.

Each set-design painting, poster, photograph or stage mock-up is paired with voluminous printed texts and a long introduction. Reading while standing surrounded by a milling crowd is more confusing and less instructive—not to say tiring—than curling up at home with an interesting survey, which one assumes the catalogue itself to be, though it was not available. The patient visitor will be able to dig out a watercolor set-design by Gross here, one by Kandinsky there, may even find a Moby-Dick, Corinthe or Schlemmer in the maze of material. Piscator's earliest stage sets show him as an interpreter of the spatial ideas of constructivism, though his later ones in United States seem Hollywoodish. The presentation was probably conceived in accordance with the current spirit of nostalgia for the past. But it does little to evoke that period. Made to look like a grimy "primitive" forerunner contemporary turbulence, it is solemnly social conscious and there is no trace of the intellectual vivacity, wit and sophistication of the Germany before the advent of Hitler.

Koonellis, La Tartaruga, 6 Via "Pompeo Magno, Rome, through May.

Koonellis has slightly modified his well-known tableaux: The dismembered statue of Apollo lying on a refractory table next to a stuffed raven is tinted yellow, the music next to it is canned, not live;



A Morandi etching, dated 1956, in current Rome exhibition.

Brussels

one of his familiar gas jets now emerges from the ear of another plaster god. There is also the lighted candle illuminating the battle cry of the French Revolution chalked on a slate. Only a line of children's sparklers, nailed end to end up a wall, is new. Lighted at the bottom at the opening of the show, fiery bursts slowly crawled upward for 20 minutes before they sputtered out at the top, leaving a jagged charred trace. Among those arranging settings and situations in galleries, who are loosely termed "conceptual," Koonellis is the least taxing and tedious, and the most effective in knowingly alluding to bits of legends and memories buried in our common cultural past, and he does it in a handsome theatrical manner. But his stagings have been observed in most major group shows of this genre in Europe and the United States, and though elegant enough, have become too predictable, even stale.

Di Stasio, La Stanza, 295 Via Cavour, Rome, through April.

Di Stasio, a generation younger than Koonellis, is fresher and funkier. In a large space he shows an assemblage and a large oil painting. Both autobiographical and facing each other, they are also presumably complementing each other. The assemblage is made up of Di Stasio's own clothes, his books and other personal impedimenta, blue sand on the seat of a chair and a cardboard rainbow. The oils depict him seated by a grand piano against a landscape pooled with Michelangelo statues. It is as sentimental and conventional as a Victorian potboiler, except that his private parts are exposed and painted blue. This is not disturbing, but it is irritating that Di Stasio seems to be having his cake and eat it too. He has the suspicion he is ashamed to commit himself to easel painting alone. Still, the whole presentation is an interesting allegory, convoluted and earnest, illuminating the situation of a young artist brought up in a tradition-bound Roman Catholic country weighted down by its past art, conventions and history.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Appel Circus Paintings, Galerie Govaerts, 255 Avenue Louise, Brussels, through May.

Elephants, clowns, dogs jumping through hoops, parrots and monkeys, all in wild, bright color, bring Appel's Circus to town. Layered wood cutouts, oil paintings, lithos, big sculpted wood figures, lithos, centered on the circus theme make up a flamboyantly raffish exhibition in Appel's happiest vein. A circus addict himself, the artist's obvious enjoyment of capers in the sawdust ring comes through loud and clear in the endearingly unathletic-looking dogs, ears dangling as they jump through multicolored hoops, an elephant dancing a ponderous jig, a parrot at the wheel of a speeding car. Appel visits the Monte Carlo Circus Festival every December and likes to take in at least one touring circus on his frequent trips to the United States. In this show, his eye for the absurd and for strange distortions, his palette of insistent, leaping color, transform real-life animal and human performers into denizens of the typical Appel upside-down world with only a hint or two of his earlier monster phase.

The prints are presented in two giant folio volumes contained in a wheeled cart painted and carved to resemble a circus zebra.

David Anderson, Mineta Move Gallery, Rue Ernest Allard 43, Brussels, to April 29.

This English artist's tiny, neat, clear oils on canvas are landscape views from his own small house in Norwich that are very much in the current art trend in Britain for garden greenery and tranquil cultivation. Green hedgrows, spiky fences, stone and brick walls cutting across a foreground, trees in a field, the sea and flat beaches, all appear compressed within tautly set limits as if framed through a camera shutter—tiny glimpses of ecology in miniature. His brushwork is precise and beautifully finished; each leaf and blade of grass has its allotted place. Into each work, Anderson inserts a hint of disquiet: A dying brown tree maintains its hold on life only through a green shoot or

two, two decorative cypresses rearing skyward terminate abruptly in beaded stumps, a skeletal network of dead branches resembles bones on a fleshless body.

Pierre Bessard, Galerie Dautzenberg, 76 Rue Dautzenberg, Brussels, to April 29.

Gentle, unforced surrealism with no horrific overtones or showy sex symbolism make these genial fantasies in oil, watercolor and prints genuinely attractive fun art. A tiny man with dog's tail perches on a dove to accept a flower from an immensely elongated girl; a plump hippo emerges from an egg; fish float and fly. It's no surprise to learn that Bessard has written and illustrated a book for children.

Daniel Lang, Gallery Alexandra Monnet, 154 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels, to May 16.

An American painter whose stay in Britain has led him into the verdant-landscape theme, Daniel Lang paints scenes of greenery and peace often from the same area of countryside as fellow artist David Anderson but from a different optic. Wide sides, wooded flat country with lush meadows, a white-painted gracefully latticed bridge spanning a stream, relic of the boom days a century ago when iron foundries flourished in those parts, are expansively painted to give an impression of space without clear-cut boundaries. Sometimes the mood changes and with it the whole cadence of painting; the wide and airy skies reappear streaked, splashed and stained in strong defiant colors, a soft green landscape is sharpened with an infusion of hot yellow or orange. Several exhibitions around Brussels lately have featured the back-to-the-land painters, their work most recently restricted to depicting a pleasant, cultivated landscape of formal gardens or green countryside. One bopes a little turmoil and a hint of the wilderness outside emerges before it all gets too anodyne.

—RONA DOBSON.

Paris

Persian Miniatures of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries, Galerie Cyrus, 65 Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris 8, to May 15.

A collection of 32 miniatures and 12 manuscripts of outstanding quality and charm which, we are told, we cannot appreciate fully if we are not aware of the unique and intimate link which exists between the illustration and the text. Be this as it may, an incomplete appreciation is quite rewarding, too, and intuition can fill a certain number of the Reza-ye Abbasi museum, which opened in Tehran last October.

Jacques Bernar, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 13.

Bernar's approach appears to be derived from a somewhat formal concern which has found a favorable theoretical ground in France in recent years. The result of his work, however, might be described, without invidious intent, as tied-dyed rococo. The large paintings on cotton have a certain virtuosic sumptuousness to them which, while it is in a predominantly decorative vein, is nonetheless pleasing.

Louise Castro, Galerie Jean Brancie, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to May 13.

This exhibition is devoted to works in a variety of media, including drawing. Louise Castro likes to work with silhouettes and shadows and she has done clever portraits of a number of people, including certain-artist Christo, in this technique. One work is a large sheet on which she has embroidered by hand the silhouette of a gracefully reclining nude. There are early wooden assemblages, shadow prints of flowers and a monumental print designed to be glued to the wall like wallpaper. When Castro is not playing with opacity, she gives transparency a whirl. One work represents a handbag as seen through an X-ray machine. In all her work there is a good draftsman's line that moves with fluency and authority.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS

DEJOU LEFT BANK, 7, Quai Anatole France, 75007 Paris, Thursday April 27 at 2.15 p.m. Room 12. FAIR EASTERN suits of armour, ivory objects, XVIIIth and XIXth cent. Objects of Art and Furniture. Public viewing, Wednesday April 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Expertise Messrs Parlier and Loeche. Me. BELORNE, Auctioneer, 3, Rue de Penfren, 75008 Paris. Tel. 265.57.63, Telex Drouot 270906.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Films and videotapes of the Merce Cunningham dance troupe, made by Charles Atlas, will be shown at the American Center, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 6, at 8 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday.

The Barcelona Music Festival, Oct. 2-31, will feature the Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim, the Ostrava Philharmonic, the Prague Philharmonic Chorus, the Warsaw Chamber Opera, the Warsaw Concertus Musica and other foreign visitors who will join Spanish ensembles. Rosalyn Tureck will play and give master classes in

Bach on the piano, and there will be seven popular concerts. Details are available from Festival International de Musica de Barcelona, Forum Musical, c. Amadeu Vives 3, Barcelona 3.

In Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, UNESCO's International Tribune of Young Artists, Oct. 7-21, will present singers, and there will be an exhibition on the life and works of Leos Janacek on the 50th anniversary of his death. Czech, Slovak and outside ensembles and artists are scheduled in an extensive operatic, concert and recital program, supplemented by musicological and other conferences. Information may be obtained from Secretariat, Palackeho 2, 890 20 Bratislava.

Chinese Display 700-Year-Old Silk Fabrics

TOKYO, April 21 (AP)—More than 300 pieces of silk fabrics and some 800 burial accessories from a tomb of a noble lady of an imperial house dating back 700 years are on display in Fochow, southeast China.

The Hsinhua news agency, in reporting the display today, said the silks and other relics were found in a tomb discovered near Fochow, which is in Fukien Province. Hsinhua said it is rare in China to unearth such a large amount of silk fabrics and relics in a fairly good state of preservation. The relics include linen fabrics, lacquer, bamboo and wooden ware, objects made of horn and palm leaves, gold and silver objects, copper and iron utensils.

Most of the silk fabrics from the tomb are gauze, followed by spun silk and damask and some muslins and crepes, the agency said. Most gauze and damasks have relief designs, the spun silks and muslins are plain.

Hsinhua said there is a great variety of motifs and designs in the fabrics, which are realistic, unbridled and different from the small and restricted designs in relief found in fabrics of the Han (206 BC-AD 220) and the Tang (618-907) dynasties.

"Especially noticeable are the gowns and other costumes, all decorated with colorful laces, most of which are golden, embroidered or have printed floral designs. They show the textile skills and the craftsmanship in dyeing, printing and embroidery at the time. They also furnish important objects for the study of the history of Chinese silk textile trade as well as the economic development at that time."

Austria's leading festival of the contemporary arts will be held at

\$460,000 for Brooch

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—A brooch of two large emeralds set in diamonds sold for £250,000 (\$460,000), the highest price ever paid for a piece of jewelry at a London auction. Sotheby's reported. The brooch was sold yesterday by the Duke of Northumberland. Hillon Jewellers, a local dealer, bought it.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

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	104.54	103.41	106.54	78.70
	469.94	471.80	479.43	461.15
(n)	411.83	415.09	416.11	344.84
(p)	5,502.29	5,348.54	5,355.85	4,867.71
	301.50	302.30	342.00	372.00

Japan Adopts Plan To Reduce Surplus

TOKYO, April 21 (Reuters)—Japan today adopted a wide-ranging package of measures—the latest in a series—to help cut the country's current-account surplus by as much as \$10 billion in the fiscal year started April 1.

The package—adopted under intense pressure to reduce the nation's current-account surplus, which reached a record \$14.13 billion in the last fiscal year—includes plans to increase official and private imports, increase available import financing and reduce financing costs and step up development aid to other countries.

The Bank of Japan said it will introduce May 22 a new yen-based import financing system which will permit importers to take advantage of lower interest rates on yen loans. A spokesman said the system provides for foreign-exchange banks to borrow from the central bank at the official discount rate, currently 3.5 percent, using yen-import bills as collateral. Large-quantity importers should be able to get interest rates at around the commercial bank prime rate of 3.75 percent, compared with rates on dollar-import financing of currently more than 8.5 percent.

The spokesman said the system is being set up to provide special encouragement to importers to shift to yen financing for two reasons. The lower financing cost should help achieve the government's aim of boosting imports and help banks gradually reduce their huge short-term external liabilities, which totaled \$27.3 billion at the end of February. The spokesman estimated that about 97 percent of Japan's total imports are financed in dollars, while if other industrialized countries, it is usual for the majority of the financing to be in the national currency.

Toshio Komoda, Minister of International Trade and Industry, said the package could reduce the current-account surplus by about \$10 billion this year if fully implemented. Economic Planning Director Kiichi Miyazawa said the measures should be intensively implemented in the first half of the current fiscal year to effectively reduce the nation's surplus.

The three-pronged plan aims at stepping up special imports of manufactured goods and raw materials, introduction of new loans to finance imports and measures to ensure lower prices for imported goods are passed on to consumers to increase import consumption and promotion of foreign aid disbursements.

Some of the specifics include:

- Extension of the present foreign-currency import financing system to March 31 and lowering the floating-interest rate of these loans of up to three years to 3.75 percent a year from 4 percent. The government also plans to sharply increase the amount of funds available through the Export-Import Bank's program from the \$80 million provided so far.

- Creation of a new import finance system supplying loans up to 10 years, with interest at 6 percent annually, one point under current rates.
- Official importation for stockpiling of 5400 million in crude oil and 3300 million in iron pellets, nickel, chrome, uranium nonferrous metals and aircraft and ships. The government will also study other measures necessary to secure mineral and energy resources for strategic stockpiles.

- Studying measures to promote import purchases of worn-out vehicles from other countries for scrapping.
- Lowering prices of imported tobacco, air fares, communications controlled by the state and freezing power and gas prices until March, 1980.

- Administrative guidance to the oil-refining industry to lower prices of petroleum products and guidance on price increases on beef and possibly other foodstuffs as they pass through the distribution system to avoid price increases.

Japan will also cooperate as much as possible to conclude international grain pacts, a new international tin agreement, and a rubber agreement.



Andre Coussement

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Andre Coussement, general manager and member of the Executive Committee of Kredietbank Luxembourg, has been elected to the board of directors following the resignation of A. Lesman who will assume new responsibilities within the Kredietbank group.

Cyanamid Iberica has appointed Alberto Adam managing director. The former deputy managing director replaces Alberto Costello who has been named vice-president agricultural products. Cyanamid Americas East.

Robert Savage has been elected executive vice-president and C.C. Chiu has been elected senior vice-president of American Express Banking Corp. Mr. Savage is responsible for the commercial network while Mr. Chiu specializes in international banking in Asia.

Loan Set In D-Marks By Denmark

Brazil, Finland Plan Dollar, Yen Issues

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (Reuters)—Denmark is raising a seven-year Eurocredit of 400 million Deutsche-marks with a split margin over Luxembourg interbank offered rates for DM (Luxibor), informed banking sources said here today.

The spread will be 3/4 percent for the first two years and 3/4 for the last five. This compares with a split margin of 1/4 percent for three years and 1/4 percent for the final four which the same borrower obtained for a 400 million DM, seven-year credit raised here last year.

The term Luxibor was first coined for a 100-million DM, six-year Eurocredit for the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, which was signed here nearly two weeks ago, the sources said. This loan carried a margin of 1/4 percent for the first three years and 1/4 percent for the final three.

The adoption of Luxibor has come as a result of Luxembourg's dominant position on the Euro-market, the sources said.

In London, the Brazilian state shipping company, Suanam, is raising \$250 million for 10 years with an interest rate margin of 1/4 percent above London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the duration of the loan, market sources said.

In Tokyo, the Regional Development Fund of Finland is negotiating a loan of 10 billion yen. Banking sources said the 15-year loan will carry a fixed interest rate of about 8 percent per year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM May Buy Memories

International Business Machines, which has always manufactured its own semiconductor memory units used in computers, is believed to be shopping for memory units in the outside world. Neither IBM nor any of its potential suppliers in the semiconductor industry has announced or will discuss the prospect. But several prominent semiconductor analysts believe IBM is likely to go "outside" to purchase the units, possibly beginning in late 1979. "It looks as though the need is there on IBM's part," says Benjamin Rosen, of Morgan Stanley. "A major new opportunity for the semiconductor industry may be opening up." Similarly, Richard King, of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, says, "An IBM purchase program between 1979 and 1982 should alleviate fears of overcapacity and benefit the whole industry." The theorizing is far from one-sided. Keni Logan, of Goldman Sachs, says the size of the IBM contract for semiconductor memories "may turn out to be disappointingly small." He believes IBM may have another aim in probing outside sources of supply—assurance of a "backstop" in case its own development of complex memory units falters. He says that "the industry cannot count on IBM to absorb any overcapacity."

British Ford to Triple Capital Outlays

Ford Motor's U.K. subsidiary, Britain's third-largest exporter with foreign sales of \$1.1 billion last year, is planning to spend \$1.06 billion through the end of 1981 on a new investment program expanding its engine manufacturing capabilities, new tooling and new facilities for new models and the installation of sophisticated new machinery and equipment in existing plants. Most of the capital will be generated internally with the balance made up of borrowings and government grants. The latter are expected to amount to some \$125 million. The envisaged annual expenditure of £265 million compares with capital outlays last year of £81 million. The unit's taxed profit last year totaled £116.3 million, up from £59 million a year earlier, on sales of £2.3 billion, up from £1.6 billion.

Japan's Auto Output a Record

Japan's motor vehicle output hit a new monthly high of 848,567 units in March, up 19.7 percent for the month and 13.1 percent for the year. The Automobile Manufacturers' Association also reports that production in the fiscal year ended in March rose 9 percent to a record 8.78 million units. Passenger car production in March rose 16.1 percent from a year earlier to a record 541,370 units. Production for the fiscal year was up 9.6 percent at 5.62 million units. Exports in the year rose an estimated 21 percent to 4.62 million vehicles but are expected to fall by 1-2 percent this year under the voluntary export restraint program.

W. German Auto Output Sags

West German motor vehicle production in March fell to 367,300 units, down 3 percent from both the preceding month and the year-earlier month, the automobile industry association reports. The decline was largely due to a metal workers strike which forced shutdowns of many automobile plants. Auto exports totaled 172,400 units in March, down 1 percent from a year ago. Auto production in the first quarter totaled 1.05 million units, up 1 percent from the year-ago period, but output of commercial vehicles fell 14 percent to 74,800 units. Auto exports in the first quarter rose 2 percent to 502,400 units while exports of commercial vehicles fell 18 percent to 41,400 units.

Enters 'Era of Economic Pragmatism'

Fed Confirms Credit Tightening Policy

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The Federal Reserve gave tacit confirmation yesterday that it had tightened its credit reins when it failed to take steps to reverse the upward shift in short-term rates that began Wednesday. Fed chairman William Miller confirmed policy was being tightened to muddle interest rates up, the Chicago Tribune quoted him as saying in an interview. He said the move was part of a coordinated government strategy against rising inflation and the fall of the dollar over the last 10 days.

Several analysts said the surprise credit tightening move probably reflected a basic change in the way the Fed reaches policy decisions. David M. Jones, an analyst for Aubrey G. Lanson, said the action indicated the Fed is entering an "era of economic pragmatism," under its new chairman, William Miller. In the past, the Fed had generally waited until major changes in money supply growth occurred before taking any action to change policy. But the latest move, Mr. Jones said, indicated the Fed was acting on signs that the economy was prepared for "a very strong rebound in the economy," and that there was a danger of building inflationary pressures.

In the way policy was determined previously, there would have been little basis for tightening credit at this time. In the past three months M-1 has grown at only a 4.9-percent annual rate, well within the Fed's longer-term target range. Late yesterday, the Fed disclosed that the basic money supply, known as M-1, surged \$2.1 billion in the latest week. The big increase followed relatively sluggish money growth in the past few months.

In its credit tightening move, the Fed said that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the leading New York banks dipped \$139 million in the week ended Wednesday. That compared with a decline of \$44 million the previous week and a fall of \$97 million in the 1977 week.

On Wednesday, the Fed hinted that a credit tightening was in process when it moved to drain reserves from the banking network at a time when federal yesterday, when the Fed made no overt effort to supply reserves as funds pressed upward to 7 percent.

Some analysts believe the Fed may push the rate even higher. "It may be only a temporary plateau," warned Lawrence K. Kidlow, of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Specialists said that in the past the Fed would have waited until an economic rebound was actually reflected in a ballooning money supply. Mr. Kidlow applauded the change in strategy. "If the Fed in the future is prepared to take policy action in anticipation" of economic changes, "it will get a leg up on tempering inflation," he said.

Mr. Kidlow noted that in the past two months business credit at the nation's large banks has been growing at a torrid 22.6-percent annual rate. "It's only elementary economics that the money supply growth will catch up," he said.

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Fed Watchers Still Puzzling Over Miller

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON (WP)—Washington is still not sure what makes William Miller run. When President Carter nominated him in late December to replace Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board a sigh of relief went up from the liberals.

They felt he was not so scared of inflation that he would use tight money policies to thwart congressional attempts to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment, something they accused Mr. Burns of doing. Neither Mr. Miller's record as a socially active executive nor his comments immediately after his appointment did anything to dispel that notion.

But with amazing ease, he has donned the anti-inflation mantle which Mr. Burns wore in public so frequently. As soon as he was sworn in he was worrying about the sudden surge of inflation and the deterioration of the dollar and cautioning that inflation needs to be stressed more than unemployment. Last week he was calling inflation not merely a serious problem but a national emergency.

Some observers are distressed that he seems to have adopted the concern with price stability which all central bankers share. Others are not so sure. House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., thinks Mr. Miller's concern with inflation and the need for government and the private sector to fight rising prices reflects his desire to keep the Fed from being the only inflation fighter in town.

It is too early to tell whether he will follow the Burns approach to monetary policy. That policy—liberal protests notwithstanding—was not a particularly austere one. Mr. Burns frequently wagged a finger at

those whose actions he considered inflationary, but the monetary policy he pursued was for the most part liberal and often inflationary.

In his brief term in office, Mr. Miller has adopted more than his predecessor's inflation rhetoric.

Like Mr. Burns he has a penchant for commenting on all matters of economic policy, whether it be the money policy the Fed controls or the taxing, spending and energy policies that are under the joint purview of Congress and the

Administration. Already he has called for unilateral Presidential action to curb oil imports unless Congress acts soon on the Energy Bill, has criticized the President's proposed tax cut as being too big and suggested its effective date should be delayed, and has said he favors rescinding some social security tax increases which Congress voted into effect last December and now may decide to roll back under heavy political pressure. He also wants the Government to undertake a broad program aimed at structural unemployment.

Some administration sources say, however, that there is no concern at the White House or the Treasury with Mr. Miller's outspokenness. "Maybe he hasn't yet learned that every word a Fed chairman utters is hung on," one official suggested. But another was upset: "He's got to learn he can't shoot his mouth off on everything."

U.K. Allows Brokers To Join EOE Market

LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ)—U.K. stockbrokers will be permitted to join the European Options Exchange (EOE) in Amsterdam.

The legal problems that had blocked U.K. firms from joining the EOE have been resolved, a spokesman for the Trade Department said today.

EOE officials have cited the absence of British brokers as the main reason for the light turnover since the market opened April 4. Almost no business has been done in the three stock options listed on U.K. shares—British Petroleum, Imperial Chemical Industries and General Electric Co. of Britain.

Iceberg Water Feasible In 2 Years, Prince Says

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT)—Saudi Prince Mohammed al-Faisal, who conceived the idea of digging a 100-million ton iceberg from Antarctica in Saudi Arabia, says he will be ready to deliver icebergs to any customer within two years. His Paris-based Iceberg Transport International had completed much of the feasibility study involved in the project.

The 41-year-old son of the late King Faisal and nephew of the reigning King Khalid, said he was convinced his plan would yield more sweet water, at less cost, than the country's \$15 billion desalination program. He engineered and supervised that program until he resigned as desalination chief nine months ago.

Seven tugboats would pull the experimental iceberg, which would be up to a mile-long, 1,500 feet wide and 1,000 feet deep. He described it as a frozen mass of "the sweetest water on earth." Icebergs of this size and larger break off naturally in Antarctica and can be hooked up and tugged in any location, he said.

His company's research, which involved French and American scientists, was close to devising a way to protect and preserve an iceberg during the six-to-eight-month journey of about 5,700 miles to Saudi Arabia. "We have devised a belt made of cement columns and a plastic mesh screen to be wrapped around the iceberg." This would prevent the ice mass from melting too quickly by trapping cold water around it.

"It will also shield it against a bigger problem—friction as it slices through oceans."

Prince Mohammed said iceberg water would cost Saudi Arabia less than water extracted from the sea. "Our biggest desalination plant at Jubail cost \$5 billion and will give us 200 million tons of water a year." By contrast a standard billion-ton iceberg should yield twice the water, and cost about \$150 million to tug to Saudi Arabia.

"What it comes down to is that I can sell sweet water for 50 cents a gallon and we are now paying over \$1 a gallon for desalted water."

De Beers Will Continue Surcharge at Diamond Sales

LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ)—De Beers Consolidated Mines, the world's main marketer of diamonds through its Central Selling Organization, said today it has informed its customers that "until further notice," a surcharge will be imposed when it holds its sales because of continued speculation in the diamond market.

The amount of the surcharge will be determined at the time of each sale, it said.

"Insofar as diamonds may not be taken up by customers on account of this surcharge, it should result in a reduction in the stocks held in the cutting centers and so help to make the trading situation sounder," chairman Harry Oppenheimer said in the company's annual report.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, a key center for cutting and polishing the

rough stones, stockpiles have swelled to a five-month supply totaling well over 2 million carats from a two-month supply usually kept on hand, according to Chaim Danieli, managing director of Israel's Diamond Manufacturers Association.

However, he denies the country has tried to corner the diamond market—driving up prices in the process—as many in the industry have charged. High prices for rough diamonds is "one of our big problems," he says.

De Beers—the South African company that mines diamonds as well as markets them for most of the world's other producers through the CSO—imposed a 40-percent surcharge on the price of rough diamonds at its sale March 27. The next sale will be May 2.

Mr. Oppenheimer said that de-

mand for diamonds "was at an unprecedented level, in spite of the price increases and the sale to the cutting centers of more carats than ever before."

He added that "this speculation reflects an increasing use of diamonds, not for jewelry, but as a store of value and it is reinforced by fears about the instability of currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar and Israeli pound."

In 1977, Israel's imports of rough diamonds totaled 11.2 million carats, including 46.4 percent from the CSO. However, polished-diamond exports amounted to 3.4 million carats, representing only 29 percent of Israel's imports. For comparison, in 1975, Israel imported about 5.8 million carats, 53.4 percent from the CSO, and exported roughly 2.7 million carats, or 46 percent of imports.

"When there's a shortage, people are afraid that tomorrow they won't have the diamonds to process," Mr. Danieli says.

But Mr. Oppenheimer says stocks in the cutting centers are "unduly high" and to a large extent are being financed by bank credit. "The dangers of such a situation should there be any downturn in the market need no emphasis," he said.

Mr. Danieli insists that Israeli manufacturers buy more than half their diamonds at "secondary" open-market sales in Belgium, the United States and elsewhere, and they have had to pay premiums of 70 percent or more above De Beers' prices to get the stones they wanted, thus indicating that the manufacturers in Israel are not speculating by buying wholesale diamonds at De Beers' sales.

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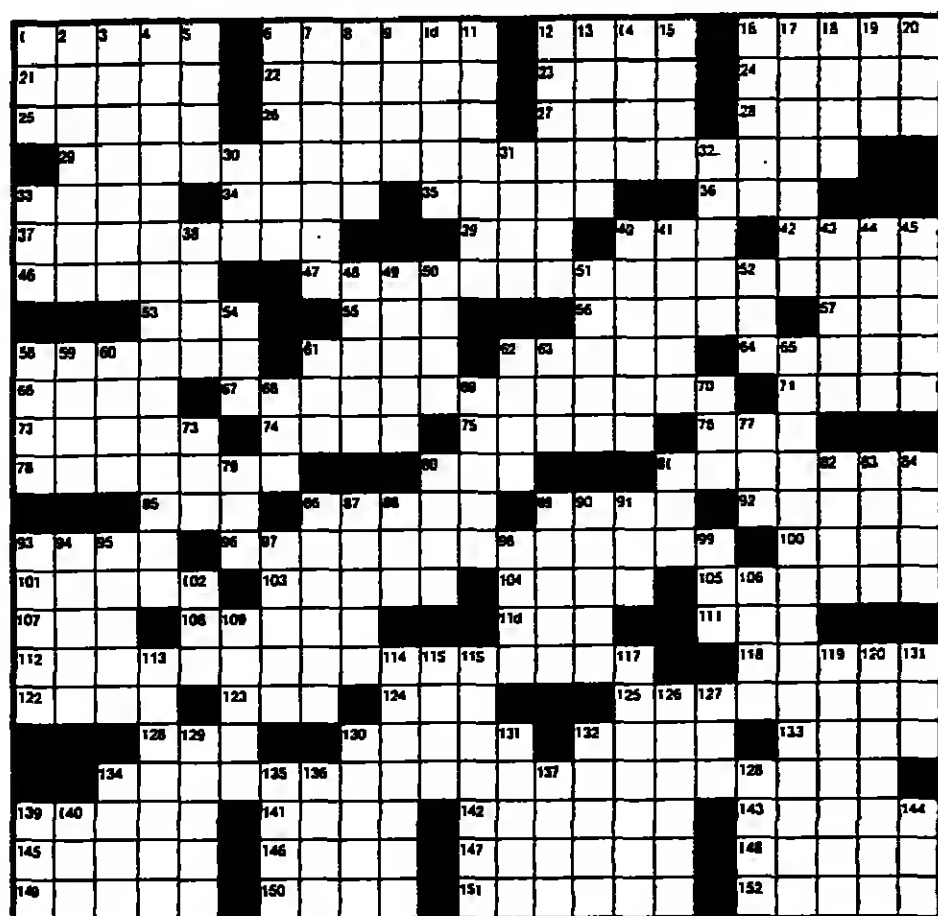
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Shakespeare on Sports By Bert Rosentfield



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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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EUGENE T. MALESKA

Shakespeare on Sports

By Bart Rosentfield

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Cold-remedy 18 Little or Frye 82 Hub 116 Second-sighted woman
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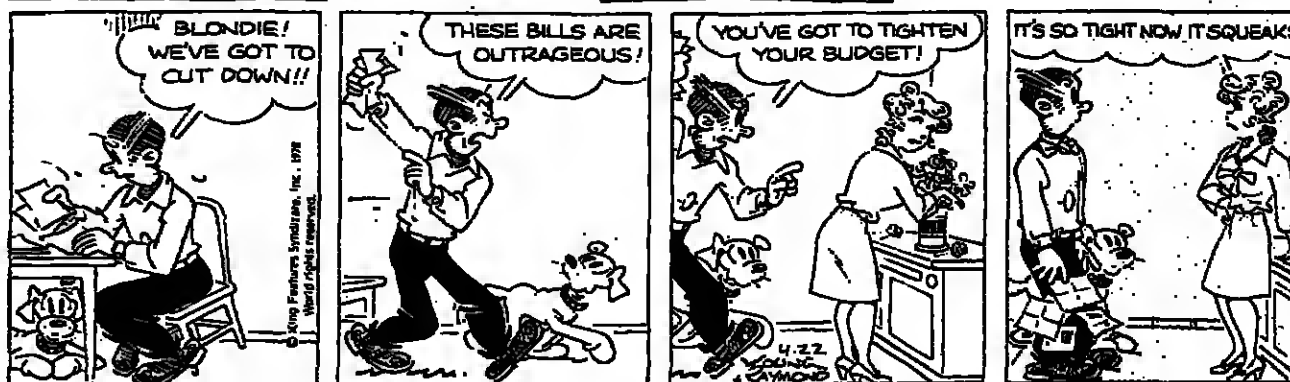
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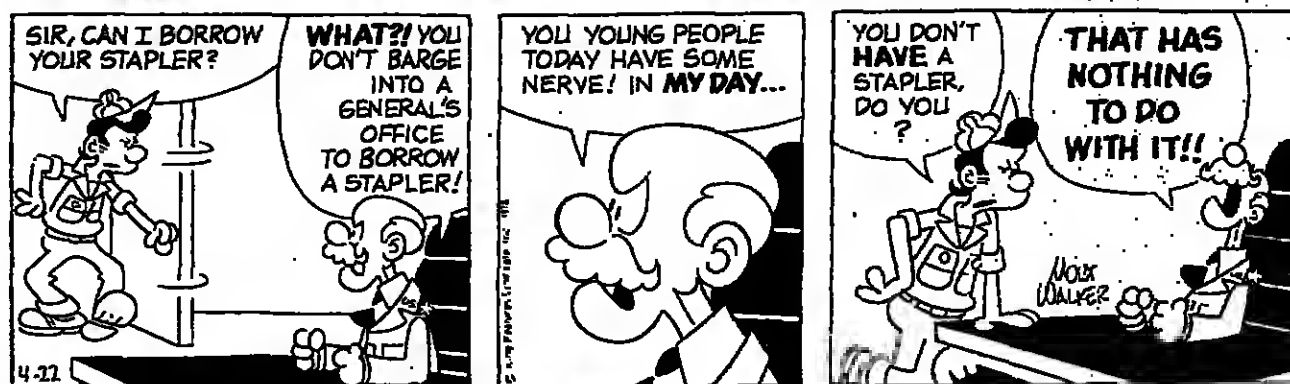
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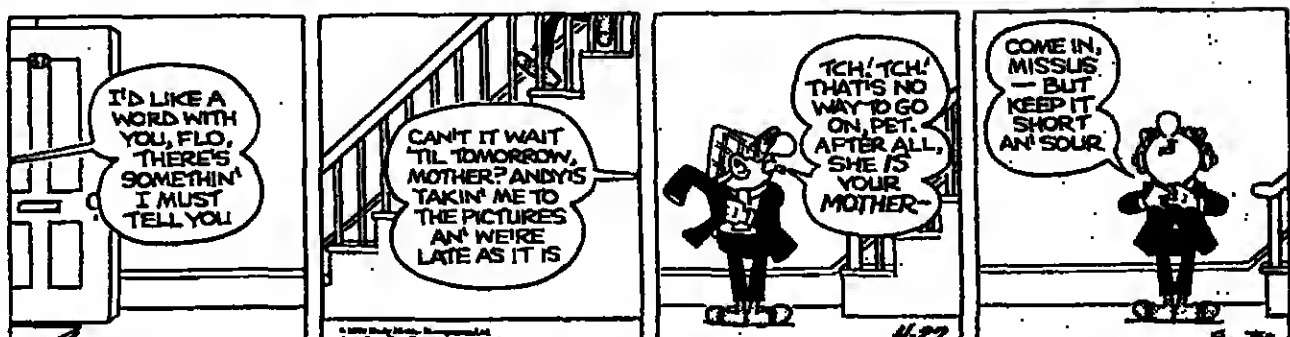
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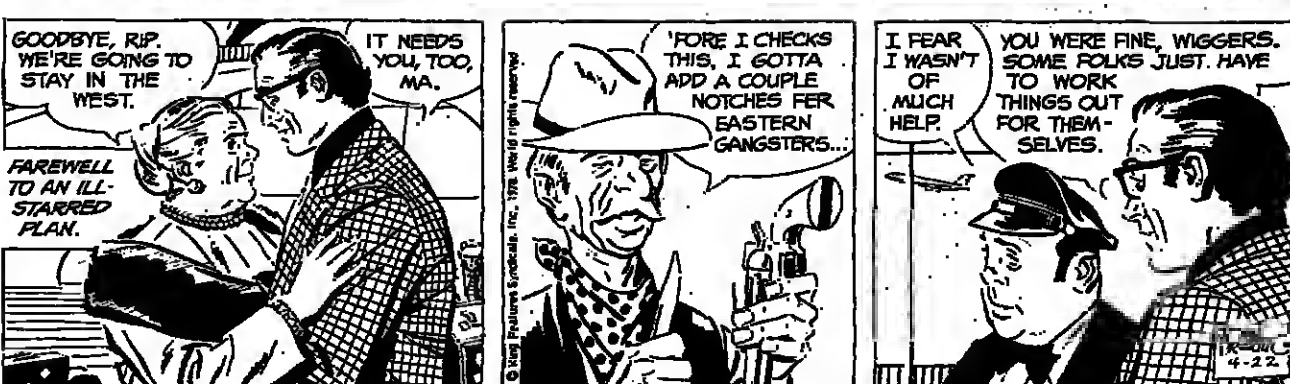
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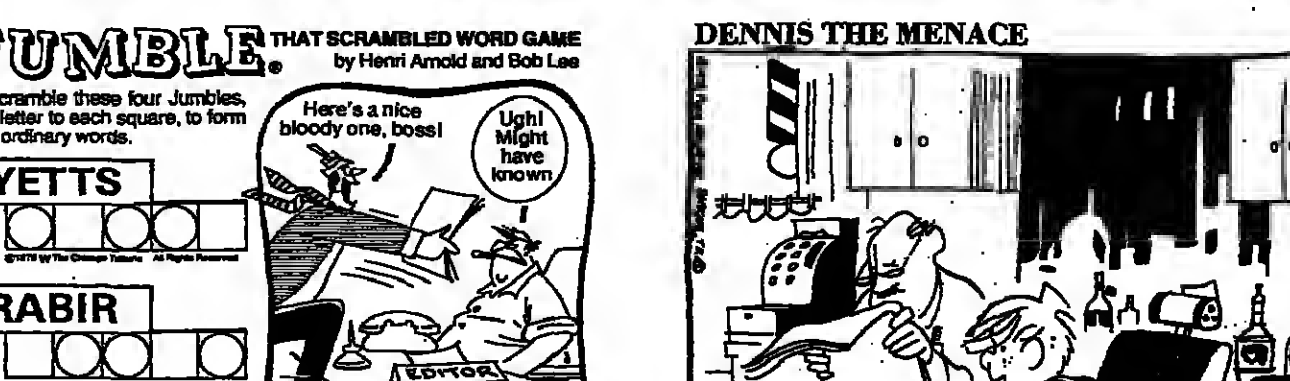
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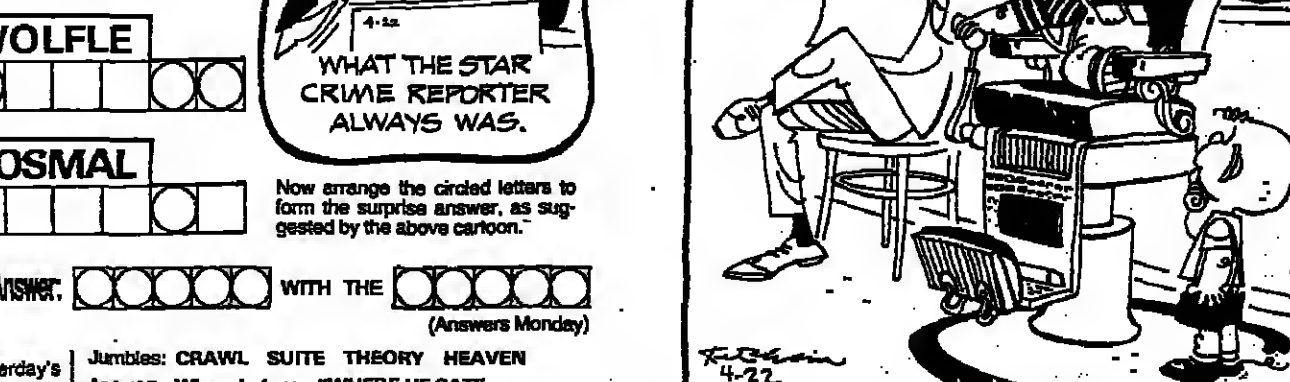
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WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	16	61	clear	MAORIO	14	61	clear
AMSTERDAM	12	54	cloudy	MIAMI	23	70	fair
ANKARA	11	52	showers	MILAN	18	63	rain
ATHENS	16	61	cloudy	MONTREAL	4	39	rain
BEIRUT	19	66	clear	MOSCOW	14	57	cloudy
BELGRADE	27	80	clear	MUNICH	16	61	overcast
BERLIN	10	50	cloudy	NEW YORK	11	52	variable
BRUSSELS	13	55	clear	NICE	12	59	showers
BUCHAREST	17	63	cloudy	OSLO	5	41	cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	cloudy	PARIS	12	54	cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	54	clear	PRAGUE	14	57	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	67	clear	ROME	14	57	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	clear	SOFIA	12	54	clear
DUBLIN	10	50	overcast	STOCKHOLM	5	41	cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	cloudy	TEHRAN	23	73	cloudy
FLORENCE	16	64	cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	79	variable
FRANKFURT	10	50	cloudy	TUNIS	12	54	cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	cloudy	VIENNA	12	54	cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	clear	WARSAW	14	57	cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	cloudy	WASHINGTON	12	54	cloudy
JAKARTA	29	84	clear	ZURICH	11	52	showers
LISBON	18	64	clear				
LONDON	10	50	showers				
LUXEMBOURG	13	55	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, GULF STATES AT 0600 GMT)

BOOKS

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARP

By John Irving. Dutton. 437 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS is not going to be easy to explain. At the climax of John Irving's fourth novel, "The World According to Garp," a truly horrifying automobile accident occurs. Bones are broken, flesh is torn, eyes are put out, and appendages are severed. It is highly realistic, too; in order to explain exactly how it happens, one would have to sum up dozens of plot details, all the way down to why the knob on a Volvo's gear shift happens to be missing.

Moreover, at the point in the story when the accident occurs, we have grown extremely attached to the characters involved—who are T.S. Garp, the writer-protagonist of the story; Helen, Garp's English-professor wife; their two sons, 10-year-old Duncan and 5-year-old Walt; and a graduate student with whom Helen is having an affair. Yet one of our reactions to this catastrophe is to burst out laughing. There we are, numbed with shock and sick with concern, and suddenly we are laughing. And not feeling all that guilty about doing so either.

It is not the first time we have laughed for what seem inappropriate reasons, nor will it be the last. In fact, we find ourselves laughing throughout "The Old Man and the Sea" and at some of the damndest things. We laugh at Garp's father, Technical Sergeant Garp (hence his son's name, T.S. Garp), who is hit in the brain by shrapnel during World War II and dies of regressive infantilism. We laugh at Garp's mother, Jenny Fields, who becomes a feminist leader simply because she prefers to live without men. We even laugh at a group of Jenny's followers that include the "feminist" feminists, who have mutilated themselves out of sympathy for Ellen James, a 10-year-old girl who has been raped and had her tongue cut out.

I know. Rape and mutilation aren't the least bit funny. Nor are brain damage and automobile collisions. Nor, for that matter, is a former football player for the Philadelphia Eagles named Roberta Muldoon who has given up professional football to become a feminist. "I'm a feminist," she says. "I'm a feminist." Funeral," held for Garp's mother after she has been assassinated by a crazed anti-feminist deer hunter, which funeral Garp attends in drag because no men are to be admitted, and then gets mugged when he is recognized by the younger sister of a former girl friend. At least these things ought not to be funny. Still, the way Irving writes about them, they are. They're so filled with pathos and hero's unique imagination, we not only laugh at the world according to Garp, but we also accept it and

ones we were "Setting Free the Bears," "The Water-Method Man," and "The 158-Pound Marriage.")

The most obvious and accessible explanation is phrased by Garp himself in a letter he writes to one Irene Poole, who has written him to say that she has read one of his novels and that "you don't have any problems so you can make fun of poor people who do!" (This is one of many mini-reviews in the story that could be turned against "Garp" itself if Irving did not so consistently win us over.) In response, Garp writes Mrs. Poole, "The serious and 'funny' are simply different ways of seeing the same thing, and that 'I have nothing but sympathy for how people behave'—and nothing but laughter to console them with. Laughter is my religion. Mrs. Poole," even though "my laughter is pretty desperate." (By the way, Mrs. Poole answers back, "You must be a sick man.")

It is important than this rather pat explanation: "The World According to Garp," for all its realism, is not a realistic novel. It is a novel about a writer writing novels—or, more precisely, about the way a sensitive human being communicates his response to reality through the stories he makes up. The more we know about what things do seem to be happening around Garp, they can be read as the objective correlates of Garp's rather fervid imagination. For instance, Chapter 13, in which Garp's 5-year-old son dies, is titled "Walt Catches a Cold," so one way of catching the boy's vision of the world is simply to follow the protector of Garp's anxiety about his son's illness.

However you see it, between the imagined event and mundane reality that inspired its invention, there is room for laughter. What is ultimately funny about "The World According to Garp" is not the events themselves, but the imagination that is inventing them.

Not that the world Garp imagines is any more extreme than the one the reader knows is really. It's just that we do not consistently make the connections that Garp does. If we could only see ourselves as Garp sees his characters, our world might seem funny too, even though it is filled with assassinations and rapes and maimings. What Irving has done is to take such extremes and treat them as if they were domestic routines. As the novel concludes, "...in the world according to Garp, we are all terminal cases." If we could so consistently see ourselves as terminal cases, we too might joke about and laugh at our tragedies.

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How can this be? How does it

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Lynn Leads Attack

Red Sox Clobber Brewers, 10-4

BOSTON, April 21 (UPI)—While April showers were washing out one game after another yesterday, Fred Lynn and Randy Jones were finding rainbows.

Lynn, who struggled through his worst season as a major leaguer because of a nagging ankle injury last year, hit a 2-run homer in a 4-for-5 day at the plate in leading the Boston Red Sox to a 10-4 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Like Lynn, Jones suffered through a poor season last year too, never fully recovering from off-season arm surgery. But yesterday he yielded only three hits in 8 1/2 inn-

ings in the San Diego Padres 2-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Lynn, who hit 260 last year, raised this season's average to .389 with his four-hit performance. The ably hit more homers if I wanted to," said Lynn, "but to do so would mean sacrificing points in my batting average. Right now, I'm concentrating on hitting the ball to all fields. Because of my ankle injury last year, pitchers are jamming me inside — so much so that they're wearing out the inside of the plate."

"I have to prove to them I can still pull the ball."

Bill Lee, another comeback surprise for the Red Sox, allowed seven hits in gaining his third victory without a loss, while Butch Hobson hit a three-run homer in the victory, Boston's seventh straight.

Meanwhile, Jones, a disappointing 6-12 with a 4.59 earned-run-average a year ago, used up just 76 pitches in his first victory of the season before giving way to Rolfe Fingers in the ninth inning. The 8-1-3 scoreless innings also helped Jones lower his ERA from 4.50 to 2.50.

"The first couple of games this spring I could really pop the ball, but today when I was warming up the pop was not there," said Jones, who pitched against the Braves' Phil Niekro. "I knew I would not have to worry about overthrowing or underthrowing. I just let my motion throw it to the plate."

Padres Manager Roger Craig was understandably elated with Jones' performance, which snapped the Padres' four-game losing streak. In the other game played yesterday, Los Angeles beat Houston 5-1. New York at Toronto and Detroit at Cleveland were rained out in the American League, while in the National League, St. Louis at Pittsburgh and Montreal at Chicago were postponed by rain.

Dodgers 5, Astros 1

Steve Yeager's three-run double keyed a four-run sixth inning that carried the Dodgers and Doug Rau to victory. Los Angeles outfielder Rick Monday singled home a run in the eighth inning to take over the undisputed National League RBI lead with 15.

Haas Injures Arm

BOSTON, April 21 (AP)—Moose Haas, the Milwaukee Brewers' outstanding young right-hander, suffered a serious arm injury yesterday in the second inning of a game against the Boston Red Sox.

Haas, who will be 22 tomorrow, suffered a partial tear of the flexor muscle in his right elbow. A team spokesman said that Haas would be sidelined for at least three weeks.

With runners at second and third and Milwaukee ahead 1-0, Haas threw a wild pitch on a 1-1 delivery to Dwight Evans, permitting a run to score. After his next pitch, a ball, he was in obvious pain, and he had to leave the game. He was taken to Children's Hospital, where X-rays revealed the partial tear in the muscle.

In a victory over the New York Yankees eight days ago, Haas set a club record when he struck out 14. Haas, in his first full season with the Brewers last year, had a 10-12 record.

\$1 Million Paid To Notre Dame For Bowl Game

DALLAS, April 21 (UPI)—Notre Dame has become college football's first one-game millionaire as a result of its appearance in the Cotton Bowl game last Jan. 2 against Texas.

Notre Dame, which won the national championship with its 38-10 victory, received a check for \$1,008,371.92 from the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association last weekend.

As an independent, or non-conference team, Notre Dame will not have to share the record payoff and thus — according to Cotton Bowl officials — became the first college team to retain all of a single-game check for more than a million dollars.

Texas received the same size check, but will retain only \$200,000 as its share. The school will then receive an additional \$89,819.11 from the Southwest Conference, its one-ninth share of the remainder.

Track Unit Won't Allow IFA Athletes Reinstated

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21 (AP)—The International Amateur Athletic Federation has ruled that athletes who competed as professionals with the International Track Association may not be reinstated as amateurs, the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union announced today.

The IAAF is the world governing body for track and field. The decision was reached at the IAAF Council's meeting in Seoul, Korea, last week, according to Ollan Cassell, AAU executive director and an IAAF delegate-at-large.

Last August, the AAU said that U.S. track and field professionals, ineligible to compete anywhere since the IFA folded last year, could apply for reinstatement as amateurs.

At that time, an AAU spokesman said that approval by the IAAF was questionable and that the AAU proposal could "wind up a test case."

The IFA was founded in 1972 and included such track stars as Jim Ryan, Kip Keino, Lee Evans, Bob Hayes, Bob Seagren, Randy Matson, Brian Oldfield and Rod Milburn.

The IFA faced small crowds and a general lack of interest and money from the beginning. Its last hope was signing the top athletes from the 1976 Olympics. When that failed, the association collapsed.

Now, these athletes are "like men without a country," said the AAU's Pete Cava. "They want to get back in competition, but because they have been professionals, there is no place for them to go."

Cava said a number of the athletes took their case to Harold Heller, the AAU national registration chairman. Then former Olympic marathon champion Frank Shorter, who is an amateur, approached Cassell on behalf of the professionals.

Under the AAU proposal, reinstatement would have been reviewed case-by-case by each athlete's local AAU registration committee, then forwarded to the national committee for approval or denial. The national committee would then have turned each application over to the IAAF for final approval.

The AAU action would have applied to just "a handful" of athletes, Cava said, because many of them have retired. At the IAAF council meeting, Cassell had been prepared to submit the names of three former pros whom AAU registration officials believed should have been considered for reinstatement.

After the IAAF turned down the proposal, the AAU would not release the names of the three athletes because "it would not serve any purpose," Cassell said.



Ray Williams, right, reaches for ball that is beyond grasp of 76ers' George McGinnis.

76ers Beat Knicks in 3d Playoff Game

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—Lloyd Free, might just have been back in one of Brooklyn's schoolyards. Only this time it was Madison Square Garden.

Free, a 6-foot-2 guard, scored 18 of his 29 points in the fourth quarter last night to send the Philadelphia 76ers to a 137-126 victory over

the New York Knicks and a 3-0 lead in the semifinals of the Eastern Conference playoffs.

No other NBA teams were in action yesterday and the 76ers can end the best-of-seven series when game No. 4 is played at New York on Sunday.

Coming off the bench, Free hit

10 of 16 shots from the field and keyed a fourth-quarter surge.

"All I need is room to get it up," he said. "I don't care who's guarding me. In fact, it's better with people hanging on me. That's the way I played in the schoolyard, and it gets physical."

George McGinnis and Julius Erving, Philadelphia's acrobatic forwards, had matters of their own to attend to.

McGinnis finished with 29 points and Erving 28 as the 76ers took a 72-65 half-time lead and extended it to 103-93 after three periods before sealing it in the fourth quarter. Doug Collins, providing good movement, added 21 and Steve Mix contributed 12, including 10 in the second quarter.

Knicks center Bob McAdoo, who scored a total of just 22 points in the first two games, had 29 before the sellout crowd of 18,697. Spencer Haywood, who was going at it all game with McGinnis, finished with 20. Lonnie Shelton added 18 and Butch Beard 16.

NBA Playoffs

Best of Seven Eastern Conference

	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	1	0	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	0	.667
New York	0	5	.000

Western Conference

	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	1	0	.500
Portland	1	1	.500
Denver	1	0	.667
Milwaukee	0	1	.000

Thunder's Game Philadelphia 127, New York 124

Fridays Games

San Antonio at Washington
Milwaukee at Denver
Seattle at Portland

Saturday Games

Philadelphia at New York
San Antonio at Washington
Denver at Milwaukee
Portland at Seattle

Free-Agent System Meets Need in NFL

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—If the National Football League Players Association had wanted the kind of unrestricted free-agent movement now prevalent in baseball, it might have been sadly disappointed.

But that is not what it really wanted, says Ed Garvey, the union's executive director.

"First off, we fought for a number of things," Garvey said yesterday, reflecting on the years of acrimony that ended with the agreement achieved almost 14 months ago. "Possibly the keystone was dignity. You achieve that by impartial arbitration, so if a player is treated unfairly he can have his day in court rather than before the commissioner. We achieved that."

"Second, you eliminate some of the nastier practices of some of the clubs — things like racial prejudice, obnoxious fans — in the hope that you'll eliminate some of the reasons people want to change teams. We achieved that."

"Only then do you start to get down to the question of whether a system is going to work or not," he said.

The old one did not. Under it, commissioner Pete Rozelle decided compensation if the two teams couldn't agree. Sometimes players were shipped from one team to another unwillingly.

Under the present system, the loss of a quality player via the free-agent route can result in compensation, one or more draft choices from the player's new team. Baseball free agency is a one-way street.

The team losing a player gets nothing in return.

Perhaps some football teams are shying away from trading away the future to improve the present. Or perhaps a lot of players just don't want to go anywhere but are just checking to see how much others think they're worth.

"Most players do not want to move from team to team," Garvey said. "It's a short career in football, shorter than any other sport. Most players are fighting to keep their jobs where they are... most do not want to move, even those who play on their options."

If a player does not change teams, it is probably because his present team matched the salary offer he got from another one. If he did not get one, he can stay where he is and get at least a 10-per-cent raise.

"So a lot play out their options so that, instead of a potential 10-per-cent decrease in pay, the way it used to be, they're getting a 10-per-cent increase. That's a 20-per-cent differential. It's contributed to a larger number of players playing out their options."

Terry Bledsoe, assistant executive director of the NFL Management Council (the owners' group), sees things the same way. "The system we set out to create and wound up creating," he said, "allows the player to get into the market and measure his value, which is good for the player, and one which allows him to do so without having to move from his club, which in many cases is good for the player and is almost all cases is good for the club."

Cardinals to Protest Deal Sending Otis to Redskins

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals will formally protest a five-year contract offered free agent fullback Jim Otis by the Washington Redskins, it was learned yesterday.

The protest, it was learned, will be in the form of a grievance under provisions of a collective bargaining agreement signed last year between the National Football League Players Association and the NFL Management Council.

Challenged by the Cardinals is the salary structure of a Redskins offer which would pay the 29-year-old Otis \$299,000, exempting them from compensating his current club.

But while the offer is under a \$60,000 average pay figure required for signing a ninth-year player, the Cardinals contend, the contract is invalid because of its terms for its final two years.

A source in Washington said that Otis would receive \$80,000 this year and next, \$79,000 in 1980 and \$30,000 in both 1981 and 1982 under the Redskins' contract. But, according to the bargaining agreement, the minimum figure for his pay during the final two years is \$32,000.

In New York, Management Council official Terry Bledsoe described the grievance procedure as a means left open to St. Louis for having the Otis contract declared invalid.

"We don't want to issue a statement until we've explored all

avenues," Cards owner Bill Bidwell said in St. Louis. "This is all a precedent."

Under terms of the new collective bargaining agreement, more than 100 NFL players played out their options last year and sought offers from other teams. The Cardinals, under another provision, have until midnight Monday to match Washington's offer and keep Otis.

"The bargaining agreement didn't anticipate this kind of dispute, but it did anticipate problems," Bledsoe, the NFL Management Council's assistant executive director, said in New York.

"It said that when there is a dispute for the parties involved to try to work it out. If that doesn't succeed, then the bargaining agreement provides that a grievance should follow."

Otis, said in St. Louis that "my attorney [Richard Bennett] has said that [the contract offer] is valid."

"It's a technical thing," Otis said of the disputed terms. "I really never dreamed it was going to cause this kind of trouble. Right now, I just want to stay out of it."

Cards to Keep Davis

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (AP)—The Cardinals said yesterday that they have matched a contract offered free agent defensive tackle Charlie Davis by the Denver Broncos and will retain the defensive lineman under provisions of the National Football League's collective bargaining agreement.

Spinks Is Arrested on 2 Drug Counts

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (AP)—Police said that World Boxing Association heavyweight championa Leon Spinks was released on \$3,700 bond today after his arrest on suspected drug violations and failing to produce a driver's license.

Spinks was charged with two counts of violating the Missouri Controlled Substance law by possessing marijuana and cocaine.

The arresting officer said that officers seized two small bags, one containing a white powder substance and the other possibly marijuana.

Police said that the white powder substance was found in a small sack inside the 24-year-old boxer's

hat after he tossed it on the roof of his car while being questioned. The other sack was in his clothes. Both substances would be analyzed, authorities said.

A companion with Spinks, identified as Charles Gunn, 26, was arrested, police said, for interfering with an officer and for possible drug violations. A substance, also believed to be marijuana, was found on Miss Gunn, officers said.

They said that Spinks was stopped after police saw him drive into a restaurant parking lot around 4 a.m. with his lights off.

It is the second time Spinks has been arrested in his hometown of St. Louis since returning home af-

ter winning the heavyweight title from Muhammad Ali earlier this year in Las Vegas. He was previously arrested on a traffic violation.

In New York, Bob Arum, chairman of Top Rank Inc., which has promotional rights to Spinks' next three fights, said, "This is the United States and a man is innocent until proven guilty. As far as I personally know, Leon does not use drugs."

"That's just absurd. He's a marvelously conditioned athlete. As for drugs, that's just not the case as far as I know."

Spinks is scheduled to defend his crown Sept. 15 at New Orleans' Superdome against Muhammad Ali. Spinks took the title from Ali on Feb. 15.



Leon Spinks, center, shields his face as he leaves police station.

Valdes Makes 1st Title Defense

SAN REMO, Italy, April 21 (Reuters)—Colombia's Rodrigo Valdes makes the first defense of his world middleweight title against Argentina's Hugo Corro here tomorrow.

Corro, the South American champion and, at 24, six years younger than the Colombian, comes from the same stable as his compatriot Carlos Monzon, who held the middleweight crown until his retirement last year.

Valdes, previously recognized as champion only by the World Boxing Council, lost twice to Monzon but became undisputed world champion by outpointing Bennie Briscoe last November.

He is ready for a tough battle with Corro tomorrow. "I have never seen Valdes in better shape in the last three or four years," his manager, Gil Clancy, said today.

Apart from being outpointed twice by Monzon, Valdes has not lost a fight since 1970. He has 60 wins in 68 bouts over the last 12 years.

But he is taking Corro seriously. "We can expect trouble," Clancy said. "Corro's got a helluva record; he's lost only two fights out of 50."

Corro's manager, Tito Lescoure, confirms that his fighter is not here just to make up numbers and gives him a 50-per-cent chance of causing an upset.

"His best weapon is his youth," Lescoure said. "Valdes may well be tired out after many long and tiring years in boxing and has lost the freshness that Corro shows."

